THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR NOVEMBER 1807:

With a View of LORD NELSON'S *Monument, erecting on the Calton-hill.*

CONTENTS:

	Page
Register of the Weather for *Nov.*	802
High Water at *Leith* for *December*,	ib.
Description of *Lord Nelson*'s monument,	803
Monthly Memoranda in Natural History,	804
Celestial Phenomena for *December*,	805
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts,	806
Statement relative to the Receipt and Expenditure of the Charity Workhouse of *Edinburgh*,	809
Notices and Queries respecting curious Books,	812
Charter of Erection of the Burgh of *Ayr*, granted by *William* King of *Scots*, commonly called *William* the *Lion*,	813
Address to the Public, respecting the Establishment of a Lunatic Asylum at *Edinburgh*,	817
On Inoculation,	820
Tour to the Island of *Arran*,	821
On the Present State of the National Debt,	825
Report of the Royal College of Physicians in *Edinburgh* on Vaccination,	828
Answer to *Candidus*,	ib.
Parallel between the Character of the *Turks* and *Persians*,	830
Present State of *Ispahan*,	835
Defence of *Smith*'s Legendary Tales,	837
SCOTTISH REVIEW.	
Dr *Graham* on the Authenticity of the Poems of *Ossian*,	838
New Works published in *Edinburgh*,	842
Scottish Literary Intelligence,	ib.
Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign,	843
POETRY.	
Admonitory Verses,	846
Glendonnen's Raid, an ancient *Scottish* Ballad, (continued from p. 786,)	847
The Snow Drop,	848
To Woman,	ib.
To the Rose,	ib.
Song,	ib.
MONTHLY REGISTER.	
East Indies,—Proclamation by the Governor of *Madras*, respecting the disaffection which had appeared in some Sepoy corps,	849
—*Ceylon*,—*China*, intelligence from,	851
Africa.—Furious war between the Beys of *Tunis* and *Algiers*,	852
North America.—Trial of *Col. Burr*,	ib.
—Court-martial on the four deserters taken out of the *American* ship *Chesapeake*,	853
South America,	857
Turkey and *Russia*,	ib.
Italy,	859
Prussia,—*Hamburgh*,	ib.
—Shutting of the *Elbe*,	860
—Kingdom of *Westphalia*,	ib.
Denmark,	ib.
—Surrender of *Stralsund*,	861
—Capture of *Heligoland*,	ib.
Holland,	ib.
France,	862
Denmark,	863
Spain,	ib.
—*Gibraltar*,—*Portugal*,	864
Expedition against *Denmark*,	866
British Declarations,	869
Arrival of the *British* and *Danish* Fleets,	873
Scottish Chronicle,	874
—*Leith* Races,	ib.
—*Caledonian* Hunt Races, *Ayr*,	ib.
—Civil Promotions,	875
—Naval Promotions,	i
—Deaths,	i
—Stocks and Markets,	8

Sta

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from October 26. to November 25. 1807, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
Oct. 26	29.9	39	50	——	Clear
27	29.75	40	53	——	Ditto
28	29.73	41	53	——	Ditto
29	29.55	39	50	——	Ditto
30	29.54	38	48	——	Ditto
31	29.9	41	54	——	Ditto
Nov. 1	29.65	40	52	——	Ditto
2	29.5	40	54	0.45	Rain
3	28.91	40	53	——	Ditto
4	29.75	40	50	——	Ditto
5	29.71	38	51	0.36	Ditto
6	29.5	37	48	0.12	Ditto
7	29.65	39	50	0.05	Ditto
8	29.71	38	46	0.09	Ditto
9	29.6	40	49	0.15	Ditto
10	29.71	32	40	0.17	Ditto
11	29.85	30	41	0.04	Ditto
12	30.1	35	45	0.02	Ditto
13	30.18	36	47	——	Cloudy
14	30.1	37	48	——	Clear
15	30.15	36	46	——	Ditto
16	30.12	34	40	——	Ditto
17	30.	31	39	——	Ditto
18	29.8	32	35	——	Cloudy
19	29.51	28	36	——	Ditto
20	29 05	27	34	0.2	Snow
21	29.4	24	32	0 01	Ditto
22	29.61	18	30	——	Clear
23	29.5	25	31	0.05	Snow
24	29.12	28	35	——	Cloudy
25	29.5	32	39	0.02	Sleet
				——	
			Quantity of Rain	1.73	

High Water at LEITH For DECEMBER 1807.

Days.	Morn. H M.	Even. H. M.
Tu. 1	3 43	4 11
W. 2	4 38	5 5
Th. 3	5 30	5 55
Fr. 4	6 18	6 42
Sa. 5	7 4	7 26
Su. 6	7 47	8 8
M. 7	8 29	8 50
Tu. 8	9 10	9 31
W. 9	9 52	10 13
Th. 10	10 34	10 56
Fr. 11	11 19	11 42
Sa. 12	——-	0 6
Su. 13	0 30	0 55
M. 14	1 21	1 47
Tu. 15	2 14	2 40
W. 16	3 7	3 33
Th. 17	4 0	4 26
Fr. 18	4 53	5 18
Sa. 19	5 44	6 9
Su. 20	6 34	6 59
M. 21	7 24	7 49
Tu. 22	8 14	8 39
W. 23	9 5	9 31
Th. 24	9 57	10 24
Fr. 25	10 52	11 20
Sa. 26	11 49	——-
Su. 27	0 18	0 47
M. 28	1 15	1 44
Tu. 29	2 11	2 39
W. 30	3 5	3 31
Th. 31	3 55	4 20

MOON's PHASES
For DECEMBER 1807.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D. H M
First Quart.	6. 11. 9. aftern.
Full Moon,	15. 0. 43. morn.
Last Quart.	22. 3. 5. morn.
New Moon,	29. 0. 57. morn.

December 10. Salmon fishing in Forth and Tay begins.
21. Winter Quarter begins 42m. past 12 noon.
22. Shortest day.
25. Christmas day.

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR NOVEMBER 1807.

Description of NELSON'S *Monument, With a View.*

THE frontispiece to this Number is a correct engraving of the Monument presently erecting on the Calton Hill, to the memory of the *immortal* NELSON; and while it is meant to testify the gratitude of the inhabitants of this city and neighbourhood, towards a man who has so eminently distinguished himself for the good of his country, it cannot fail to prove one of the grandest objects in or about this metropolis.

The height of the whole is about 100 feet, independent of the flag-staff.

In contracting for the building, every possible attention has been paid to the size and quality of the stones, so as to render it a *lasting monument*; and the work is greatly strengthened by a *spiral stair*, occupying the whole internal part of the principal tower, and leading to the base of the smaller tower, around which visitors will be gratified with a *view*, which it is supposed *cannot be equalled in Europe*.

The tower stands in so elevated a situation, that it cannot fail to attract the notice of all strangers on their approach to this city. From the London road it will have a very fine appearance, but in particular, the effect will be extremely grand on entering from the Glasgow road into Princes Street, at the east end of which it forms a *noble vista*. At same time it will appear to much advantage from all parts of the Frith of Forth, and shew our *brave Tars* that *Scotland forgets not those who do their duty*.

From the flag-staff it is proposed to hoist a flag on each of the anniversary days of the most brilliant actions of the *great Hero*. It is also intended that Government signals shall be hoisted from the flag-staff; and in the building at the bottom of the great tower there is sufficient accommodation for the signal officer, as well as for two or three wounded seamen of good character, to whom it is proposed to give the charge of *admission to the tower*, which cannot fail to be frequently visited by all strangers, as well as by the inhabitants of this city.

It has long been a matter of regret, that there was no *burying-ground* in this city or neighbourhood, in which the army and navy had a right to deposit their dead. On this account, a considerable space of ground around the Tower (to be properly walled in) has

has been allotted for this purpose; and there is little doubt that it will become a *depositary for many who have deserved well of their country* *.

Monthly Memoranda in NATURAL HISTORY.

1st *Nov.* 1807. TOWARDS the lower end of Leith Walk grow two pretty large elms, one on each side of a gateway. The upper, or westmost, is of the kind called Scotch or Broad-leaved Elm (Ulmus montana;) the lower, or eastmost, is the Common, or English Elm (Ulmus campestris.) At present (1st Nov.) the Scotch Elm is quite bare of leaves, while the English Elm still retains them, although this last is in the more exposed situation.

The Bohemia Chatterer (Ampelis Garrulus,) has already made its appearance in the neighbourhood of this city. This is indicative of a hard winter; for, in mild seasons, this beautiful stranger is scarcely seen before January or February. Large flocks of Fieldfares and Redwings have already resumed their winter haunts in our neighbourhood.

3d Nov.—One of the singular animals called *Black Worms* by the Newhaven people, was brought up in one of the oyster-dredges, and being measured by the fishermen, was found to be 7 fathoms (or 42 feet) long! This animal has been figured, under the name of Lineus longissimus, by Mr Sowerby, in his British Miscellany, tab. 8. The body is very tender: I have seen it separate into pieces in consequence of the creature's own exertions to crawl away: each portion seemed to survive. The black worms are most commonly found in our frith in April and May; and they seem to inhabit particular ground; for some boats constantly get them; while others, that frequent a different place of the frith, seldom meet with them. About twelve years ago, (1796,) they were very numerous, especially in the spring months. The same animal is also described and figured in Borlase's History of Cornwall, by the name of Sea Long Worm.

4th Nov. At a quarter before 7 o'clock P. M. a large meteor illuminated this city with a bright blue light, which continued for some seconds. It apparently passed from the west to the south, [From the west country newspapers it appears that the same meteor had a very brilliant effect at Glasgow and Greenock.]

7th Nov.—The herring fishery in the Frith of Forth commenced this day. Only one boat tried it; and the success was not very great, but sufficient to encourage other adventurers. There were very few pilchards among the herrings. There do not at this time seem to be many dog-

---

* We have received from several correspondents, and have heard in company, complaints with regard to the too private manner in which this interesting ceremony was performed. It ought, they think, to have been previously announced, and distinguished by a masonic procession. Such complaints are doubtless plausible; but we must suggest in answer, 1. The loss and expence which would thus have been occasioned to individuals, and the idleness and debauchery to which such events always give rise. The money spent in this way would be much better employed in forwarding the subscription, which, we understand to be still somewhat deficient. 2. The Calton-hill is very steep, and the spot where the monument is to be placed, is near the edge of a dangerous precipice, so that it is hardly possible, that in such an immense croud, serious accidents would not have arisen. These were certainly the motives which induced the very respectable persons who conducted the ceremony, to avoid publicity; not the most distant want of respect for the memory of NELSON.

dogfish in the frith; but these never fail to attend in numbers whenever a large shoal of herrings is present.

9th Nov.—A sharp frost has set in. This is much more early than usual in this part of the country. Senecio elegans, flore pleno, (Double-flowered elegant Groundsel) is still in flower in the open border in a garden at Lauriston; but the plants uniformly perish during winter. It may be agreeable to some readers to know, that cuttings taken from a plant kept over winter in a greenhouse, and planted in the open border in the end of May, grow freely, and produce their flowers in autumn. It is a Cape plant.

14th Nov.—A male plant of the Date Palm-tree (Phœnix dactylifera) is now in flower in the large stove of the Botanic Garden, Leith Walk.

19th Nov.—The frost has increased in intensity, but has hitherto been what is called a *black frost*, or unaccompanied by snow. The mercury in the thermometer was this day as low as 26°. The panes of glass in the windows were covered, in the morning, with arborescent crystals of ice, as in the severest storms. On the 20th, snow began to fall; and now (26th Nov.) there is every appearance of a rigorous winter.

Edinburgh,
26th Nov. 1807. } *N.*

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA *for December* 1807.

Tuesday December 1st.

THE COMET is still visible, and may be seen this evening with the naked eye.

As its polar distance is considerably less than the latitude of Edinburgh, it never sets, and may therefore be seen at all hours of the night.—For a particular account of this Comet see the Memoirs of the Progress of the Arts and Sciences in this number.

The planet JUPITER will be in conjunction with 19 *Capricorni*, a star of the 6th magnitude. The latitude of Jupiter being 46 minutes South, and that of 19 *Capricorni* 28′..41″ South; the nearest approach of their centers will be 17′..19″, and the planet will pass to the south of the star.

On the same day, about 5 o'clock in the evening, all the satellites of Jupiter will be found on the right hand of the planet, the *first* and *fourth* being in conjunction, and being placed between the *second* and *third*.

Monday, December 7th.

The planet Saturn is at present situated in longitude 7ˢ..16°..49′, and latitude 2°..7′ North. His declination is 14°..39′ South, and he comes to the meridian about 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Thursday, December 10th.

The planet Venus will be in conjunction with *n* Virginis, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated near the left foot of the Virgin, in longitude 7ˢ.. 1°..48′..51″, and latitude 2°..55′..26″ North. The latitude of Venus being 2°..35′..3″, the distance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be 20′..23″ and the planet will pass to the south of the star.

Friday, December 11th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS is at present situated in longitude 7ˢ..3°..28′, and latitude 30′ North. His declination is 12°..13′ South, and he souths about 8ʰ..44′ in the morning.

Monday, December 14th.

The *first* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow, at 3 minutes and 2 seconds after 6 o'clock in the evening.

On the same day the planet MERCURY will be stationary in longitude 8ˢ..3°..51′..46″.

On the same day the Moon will eclipse

eclipse ζ *Tauri*, a star of the third magnitude, situated in the southern horn of the Bull, in longitude 2ˢ. 22° ..6′..28″, and latitude 2ˢ..13°..29′ South. The star will immerge behind the western limb of the Moon, at 32 minutes after 12 o'clock in the evening, at which time it is situated about 10 minutes North of her centre, and after continuing eclipsed for 50 minutes it will emerge, at 42 minutes after 1 o'clock next morning. About the middle of this occultation the Moon is almost in opposition to the Sun, and therefore the occultation will not be seen but with the assistance of a telescope.

Wednesday, December 16th.

The planet Jupiter will be in conjunction with β Capricorni, a star of the 5th magnitude, situated in longitude 10ˢ..11°. 9′..53″. The latitude of Jupiter being 46 minutes South, and that of β Capricorni 33′.. 37″ South; the nearest distance of their centres will be 12′..23″, and the planet will pass to the South of the star.

Thursday, December 17th.

The *second* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind the shadow of Jupiter at 21′..13″ after 5 o'clock in the evening.

Saturday, December 19th.

The longitude of MARS is at present 9ˢ..24°..34′, and his latitude 1°.. 11′ South. His declination is 22°.. 23′ South, and he souths at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Tuesday, December 22d.

The Sun will enter the sign Capricorn at 50 minutes past 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Thursday, December 24th.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at his greatest elongation from the Sun, and may be seen in the morning before sunrise.

Saturday, December 26th.

The planet Venus will arrive at her greatest elongation from the Sun. The enlightened part is then nearly equal to the obscure part of her disc.

On the same day the fourth satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow, at 53′..57″ after 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Sunday, December 27th.

CONJUNCTION OF VENUS AND SATURN.

The planets VENUS and SATURN will be in conjunction, and may be seen very near each other before sunrise. The nearest distance of their centers is 1°..3′, Venus being placed to the North of Saturn.

Wednesday, December 30th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS will be almost in contact with λ Virginis, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in the left foot of the Virgin. The longitude of the planet and the star is 7ˢ.. 4°..16′..28″, and their latitude 30′.. 39″ North.

Thursday, December 31st.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with 4 ζ Libra, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in the square in the southern limb, in longitude 7ˢ..22°..21′..12″, and in latitude 2°.. 15′..36′ North. The latitude of Venus being 3°. 12′..42″, the nearest approach of their centers will be 57′.. 6″, and the planet will pass to the North of the star.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the Fine Arts.*

THE Comet which has excited so much notice, and which has been visible to the naked eye for nearly ten weeks, was discovered by M Rius of the observatory at Marseilles, on the 20th of September. It appeared like a star of the second magnitude, surrounded with a dense nebula, and having a diverging tail which appeared brighter at the sides than in the middle

middle. On the 25th Sept. the nebula which surrounded the nucleus was about 6 minutes in diameter, and the tail about a degree and a half large. On the 6th of Oct. the tail was diminished to 50 minutes, and its near breadth was 7 minutes, and nearly $\frac{1}{7}$ of its length. The following observations have been made upon it by different astronomers.

		Right ascension.	Declination.	
Sept. 27th	$1^h..0'$	$218°..0'..0''$	$0°..0'..0''$	Very incorrect
28	8^h	218 0 0	5 0 0 S.	
30	8^h	216 30 0	2 30 0 N.	
Oct. 2	7^h	224 0 0	4 0 0 N.	
6	$8^h..17'..22'$	229 1 0	7 23 28	Correct.
Meantime.				
6th	7^h	228 0 0	7 30 0	
14th	7^h	237 0 0	15 0 0	

The following observations have been made by the writer of this article, which are sufficiently correct to enable any person to trace the path of the comet upon the celestial globe.

		Right ascension.	Declination.
Oct. 8th	7^h	$231°..10'..0''$	$18°..50'..0''$ N.
18th	7^h	241 25 0	17 55 0
19th	8^h	241 55 0	18 37 0 N.
21st	8^h	243 56 0	20 5 0
27th	8^h	249 0 0	24 35 0
28th	8^h	250 28 0	25 31 0
29th	8^h	251 58 0	26 28 0
30th	8^h	253 40	
Nov. 1st	7^h	255 20 0	28 9 0
2d	7^h	256 25 0	28 49 0
3d	7^h	257 30 0	29 29 0
4th	7^h	258 30 0	30 7 0
18th	8^h	272 50 0	36 47 0
21st	8^h	276 44 0	38 2 0
28th	9^h	282 40 0	44 30 0

On the 22 of November, at $5^h..20$ the Comet was so near to the bright star Lyra, that they both appeared in the field of the same telescope, their distance being about 45 minutes.—Its tail had then become so extremely short, that it could scarcely be distinguished from a large Nebula.—It will probably continue to be visible to the naked eye till about the 10th of December, when the assistance of a telescope will be necessary for following its course in the heavens. According to M. Burckhardt it passed its perihelion on the 25th September at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; the distance of its perihelion was 0.6158, the longitude of the perihelion $291°..4'$. The longitude of the Node $267°..47'$, and the inclination of its Orbit $48°..4'$.

A great improvement on the Construction of Canals has been made by M. Bettancourt chief engineer to the King of Spain. Each lock is furnished with an adjoining reservoir communicating with it at the bottom. The lock is destined to raise and lower the vessels as usual, but the vertical motion of the water on which they flow is produced by the simple immersion or emersion, of a box in the contiguous reservoir. This box is of the same size as the quantity of water to be displaced, and is so ingeniously balanced, that one man

man is able to elevate or depress the largest vessel. In the construction of canals, therefore, it will be necessary only to have such a supply of water as may be equal to what is lost by filtration and evaporation.

Although the fixed alkalis have generally been regarded as compounds, yet Chemists have hitherto been unable to determine the principles which enter into their composition. The ingenious Mr Humphry Davy, to whom the science of Chemistry is much indebted, has lately discovered, that the fixed alcalis are composed of oxygen and a metal whose specific gravity is less than that of water.

The description of a new circular mother of pearl Thermometer will be found in the Philosophical Magazine, No. 113. vol. 29. p 48.

According to returns made to the college of physicians on the subject of vaccination, the following results are obtained ; the whole number of persons vaccinated, of whom accounts are given to the college, is 164,381, of which number 24, or 1 in 6849 have had inflamed arms; one in 54,793 have died of such inflamed arms ; 66 or 1 in 2,477 have had eruptions after the cow pock ; and 56, or 1 in 2917 have had the small-pox afterwards. According to the London bills of mortality, the usual annual amount of deaths by the small-pox is 2000 at least, and the number rendered blind, lame, and otherwise diseased by the same loathsome disease, may be fairly estimated at 6000, making a total of 8000 persons who either die, or are rendered miserable for life by the small-pox in London alone, annually. Now, according to the returns made to the college, the number of accidents in 3000 persons being vaccinated, would be in the following proportion; 1 only would have had an inflamed arm ; 3 would have had eruptions afterwards ; and 2 might have still been liable to the small pox, which shews only that there would be 6 sufferers by vaccination, where there are now 2000 certain deaths, and 6000 diseased for life by the small-pox. The following facts respecting the natural and the inoculated small-pox, deserve to be compared with the well-established facts which are also known respecting the cow-pock ; by the natural small-pox, the number of deaths is 1 in 6, and half of those who have it are deformed, or otherwise diseased for life; by the inoculated small-pox, 1 in 100 dies, and 3 in 109 are deformed or otherwise diseased for life, whilst by vaccination not 1 in 1300 suffers inconvenience afterwards, and only 1 in 54,793, has been know to die of it.

The following easy method of taking the honey without destroying the bees, is said to be generally practised in France. In the dusk of the evening, when the bees are quietly lodged, approach the hive, and turn it gently over. Having steadily placed it in a small hole previously dug to receive it, with its bottom upwards; cover it up with a clean new hive, which has been properly prepared, with a few sticks across the inside of it, and rubbed with aromatic herbs. Having carefully adjusted the mouth of each hive to the other, so that no aperture remains between them, take a small stick and beat gently round the sides of the lower hive for about ten minutes, or a quarter of an hour, in which time the bees will leave their cells in the lower hive, ascend, and adhere to the upper one. Then gently lift the new hive, with all its little tenants, and place it on the stand from which the other hive was taken. This should be done some time in the week preceding midsummer-day, the bees may have time before the summer flowers are faded, to lay in a new stock of honey, which they will not fail to do for their subsistence through winter.

State-

Statement relative to the Receipt and Expenditure of the Charity Workhouse of Edinburgh.

"Some have said, it is not the business "of private men to meddle with go- "vernment:—a bold, false, and dis- "honest saying, which is fit to come "from no mouth but that of a tyrant "or a slave."

GORDON, *Cato's Letters*, Vol. ii. No. 38.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for July last, p. 493, are several queries from "*An Ignoramus*", respecting the receipt, and expenditure of the city of Edinburgh, and other matters connected with it; satisfactory answers to which would be received by your readers with great pleasure.

If common report may at all be credited, to a gentleman who for sometime past has had an active situation under the Magistracy, and evinced in his department great perseverance and knowledge of business, the citizens are very much indebted, both for the clear and perspicuous statements of the City's affairs he now exhibits in his official capacity, as well as for the increase of revenue derived from sources long overlooked, and, till of late, nearly forgotten: under these circumstances, I should conceive the wished-for *exposé* to be a matter of easy accomplishment, and, doubtless, likely to prove gratifying to all parties. "It is certain that the people, if left to themselves, do generally, if not always, judge well. They have their five senses in as great perfection as those have who would treat them as if they had none. And a great genius is oftener found carrying a pitch-fork than carrying a white-staff."

Were no other reason, Sir, to be suggested for giving *publicity* to the City's transactions, than the opportunity it would afford to every one, of detecting abuses, and pointing out objects of advantage, for we are told, that "in the multitude of counsellors there is safety," these alone, with men anxious for the public welfare, (certainly the chief object of all Magistrates) *ought* to be held sufficient; and as I speak the sentiments of many of my fellow-citizens, I trust it will be acknowledged so by our Magistrates, and in so far as relates to them, the measures required by "*An Ignoramus*" agreed to. Our *local* (borough) taxes would *then* be paid with greater cheerfulness, in consequence of our being made acquainted with the disposal of the revenue, and all ranks thus discovering themselves to be attended to by our rulers, would in one accord, with

"Caps, hands, and tongues, applaud them to the skies."

In the hope that this communication may operate as a *stimulus* to others who may have it in their power to furnish correct particulars respecting any subject connected with the *Gude town*, or supply answers to your querist, I wish, through the medium of the Scots Magazine, to direct the attention of your readers to the affairs of the Charity-workhouse, an institution intimately connected with this city, and to exhibit a comparative statement of the receipt and expenditure of that establishment from 1st July 1805-6 till 1st July 1806-7, which will also be doing justice to the great prudence and fidelity manifested by the present treasurer (Mr George Spankie) in the administration of its finances—thus affording the public at large an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the particulars relative to this subject at least. This statement is contained in the three following accounts.

I.

I. *Receipt and Expenditure of* EDINBURGH *Charity Work-house, from* 1*st July* 1805 *to* 1*st July* 1806, *by* GEORGE SPANKIE, *Treasurer.*

RECEIPT.				EXPENDITURE.			
Church Collections,	L.1467	0	8¼	† Maintenance, -	L.1457	18	11½
Two *per cent.* Poor's Money, -	1192	14	7	Petty Household Charges - - - - -	134	10	9½
Boarders in Bedlam,	97	11	0	‡ Household Fees and Salaries, - - -	601	5	3
Ditto in the House,	48	13	11	§ Clothing, Bedding, and Furniture, - - -	433	18	8
Paul's Work Mortification, - - - -	199	18	6	Washing, Lighting, and Coals, - - - - -	201	12	10
Mr Hallowell, ditto,	15	0	0	‖ Buildings, Repairs, and Funerals, - - -	175	18	10
Mr Shaw, ditto	10	0	0	Children at Nurse, and Families having Children, - - - - -	482	7	10
* Casual Revenue,	761	6	11¾	Temporary Supplies,	23	3	0
Edinburgh, annually	200	0	0	‖ Neat Expence	L.3510	16	2
Ditto for 89 Children left by last Kirk-Treasurer, - - - -	150	0	0	Paid Debt prior to July 1805, - - - -	671	3	6
House in Henderson's Stairs, - - - - -	1	10	0	Balance in Treas. Hands.	247	0	4
Mr Nielson, Kirk-Treasurer, - - -	199	9	6				
Mr Wilson, Church-yard Dues, - - -	85	14	10				
	L.4429	0	0		L.4429	0	0

Receipt and Expenditure upon account of 89 * *Children left by Mr R. Richardson, late Kirk-Treasurer, from* 1*st July* 1805 *to* 1*st July* 1806.

Received from the City of Edinburgh, as above, - - -	L.150	0	0	By the four Quarterly Payments of Nurses, and Clothing,	L.447	19	5
Deficiency paid from the Funds of the House,	297	19	5				
	L.447	19	5		L.447	19	5

* This article, from circumstances attending more than L.300 of the sum, cannot be expected to be permanent.

† In this article the comfort of the family has been attended to as far as an establishment of this kind *ought* to extend. The bread and beer are improved, and increased in quantity; the children and sick have beef in their broth daily; and the whole family has partaken of eight full flesh dinners this year, besides cow-heads in the pot twice a week.

‡ This article is large, from an increase of salary to the servants of the house, an additional keeper to bedlam, a gift to Mr Wood, surgeon, for his very great attention to the improvements in bedlam, the continuation of two old annuitants, and other temporary causes.

§ These articles include the harling of the whole house, paving and repairs in bedlam, also the bedding and clothing for the people there, which are all renewed, and additional clothing for the children and people in the house.

‖ In the course of the year, 484 have resided in the house, 54 children have been paid for at nurse, 174 Families having children have been regularly supplied; being in all 712, not including the children of the late and present Kirk-Treasurers.

* Four of these children are dead; eight have been taken into the house, or provided for,

II. *Receipt and Expenditure of* EDINBURGH *Charity Workhouse, from 1st July 1806 to 1st July 1807, by* Mr GEORGE SPANKIE, *Treasurer.*

RECEIPT.				EXPENDITURE.			
Church Collections	L.1718	18	6	Maintenance . .	L.1730	0	3
Two *per cent.* Poor's Money, . . .	1234	10	6	Petty household Charges . .	178	11	2
Boarders in Bedlam	211	5	0	Household Fees and Salaries . .	513	19	7
Ditto in the House	64	4	0	Clothing, Bedding, and Furniture .	650	7	5¼
Paul's Work Mortification . .	209	16	1	Washing, Lighting, and Coals .	208	19	1½
Mr Hallowel, ditto	15	0	0	Buildings, Repairs, and Funerals .	368	18	10½
Mr Shaw, ditto	10	0	0	Children at Nurse, and Families .	624	16	0
Casual Revenue -	767	1	1¾	Temporary Supplies	33	15	0
Edinburgh, annually	200	0	0				
Ditto for 89 Children left by Mr Richardson	150	0	0	Neat Annual Expence *	L.4309	7	5¼
House in Henderson's Stairs . .	2	2	0	Wet Dock Bonds	800	0	0
Mr Neilson, Kirk-Treasurer . .	191	2	4	Paid Debt prior to 1st July 1805 .	12	10	3
Mr Wilson, Churchyard dues . .	195	1	3½	Balance due by G. Spankie . .	94	3	6
Balance due last year	247	0	4				
	L.5216	1	2¼		L.5216	1	2¼

Receipt and Expenditure upon Account of Eighty-Nine Children †, *left by Mr Richard Richardson, late Kirk Treasurer, from 1st July* 1806, *to 1st July* 1807.

Received from the City, as above .	L.150	0	0	By Four quarterly payments of Nurses and Clothing, besides Nine received into the House	L.440	15	0
Deficiency paid from Funds of the House	290	15	0				
	L.440	15	0		L.440	15	0

1806. Loss sustained by the House	L.	297	19	5
1807. Ditto ditto ditto		290	15	6
Loss in Two Years	L.	588	14	11

N. B. The Managers give notice, that, for the satisfaction of the Public the Books will lie open at the Office of the House, for One Month, for the inspection of all concerned.

EDINBURGH, 21st *July* 1807.

* In the course of the year, 512 have resided in the house; 56 children have been paid for at nurse; 214 families, having children, have been regularly supplied; being in all 782, exclusive of the late and present Kirk Treasurer.

† Seven of these children are dead; fifteen have been taken into the House, or otherwise provided for.

Edinburgh Charity Workhouse,
21st July 1807.

III. *REPORT from the Treasurer, of the Expenditure and Funds which have occurred in the last two Years, exclusive of all other Expences attending the House.*

Paid Debt of the House prior to July 1805 - -	L.700	0	0
Wet dock Bonds, a new Fund - - - - -	800	0	0
Harling the House, New Windows, and the improvements in Bedlam - - - - - -	500	0	0
Balances, and Goods on Hand - - -	500	0	0
	L.2500	0	0

Besides the deficiency on the maintenance of Eighty-nine children left by Mr Richardson - - - - - L.588 14 1½

That the preceding statements afford ample scope for reflection, and drawing comparisons with *former* productions of this sort, I shrewdly suspect will be readily admitted by all those who have ever given their attention to the affairs of this charity; but with "de *mortuis* nil nisi bonum" in my recollection, the tongue *must* be silent of

Timon.

Edinburgh,
Oct. 8. 1807.

Notices and Queries respecting curious Books.

To the Editor.

SIR,

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL knowledge has of late been cultivated by men, whose names appear with no secondary lustre among their literary contemporaries. Thus a branch of useful information has been rescued from that oblivion, to which some wished to consign it, being, as they thought, a dull occupation, fit only for a narrow minded antiquarian.

Viewing the matter in this form, I am surprized that no researches of the kind have yet appeared in the Scots Magazine. As what I have to communicate is only a kind of hint to those whose opportunities and talents are of a species superior to what I possess; I shall proceed to discuss what is premised in the title of this letter.

Most of your readers, I presume, are ignorant that a ninth volume of the Spectator exists *. As there are only eight volumes of that work which are now received as genuine, the rejected volume must have been an attempt to impose upon the world by a forged continuation. What appears odd to me is, that in all the editions prior to the one in question, no ninth volume appears, neither is it classed with the eight others in any posterior edition. I am also mistaken if any of the commentators upon the Spectator mention such a volume as ever having been added, or the manner in which it has been rejected as spurious. Rejected it must have been, and I make no doubt

" * London: printed for J. and R. " Tonson, and J. Watts, 1753." dedicated " To the Right Honourable Lord " Viscount Gage." Begins with " No. " 636. Monday, Jan. 3. 1715," and ends with " No. 695." An engraved title page is prefixed to the volume, and a scene from No. 645. The majority of the papers bear the signature *B*, among the rest, some are signed *G. L. W. O.*, &c.

doubt that it created a great degree of interest at the time of publication. Surely were a new volume, which no one had before heard of, attached to the next edition of the Mirror or Lounger, it would be looked upon as a literary phænomenon.

The queries which I wish to propose will, I doubt, be difficult to answer at this period, when 54 years have elapsed since the book in question was ushered into the world.

1*st*, Who was the author of the ninth volume of the Spectator?
2*d*, Who detected the forgery?
3*d*, Did the detector make any appeal to the public concerning the authenticity of the volume? or was the sense of the public intuitively against it?

I lately met with an old poem, entitled, "Calanthrop and Lucilla." The mangled state in which I found it, precluded me from forming any precise idea upon it. Upon shewing it to a friend, I found that it was little known. The following is the purport of the title page: "Calanthrop "and Lucilla. Edinburgh: printed "by John Wretton, and are to be "sold at his shop. a little below the "salt tron, 1626." The Author's name I have forgot, but it does not appear in Sibbald's catalogue. I would enquire regarding the book and its author,

1*st*, Who was the author of Calanthrop and Lucilla? Where did he reside, &c.?
2*d*, Were the book and its author well known in his own times?
3*d*, Are there many complete copies of the book existing?
4*th*, Have any editions of the book been printed besides the one in question, and is there any information regarding the author to be gathered from them?

Napier of Merchistoun, the profound inventor of the Logarithms, it is well known, wrote a very fanciful work, entitled, "A Plain Discovery "of the Revelation of St John, &c." Searching among some old papers about a year ago, I found the following curious document regarding it *, shewing, that a manuscript copy (very likely in his own hand-writing) exists.

"*Edinbellie*, 16*th Feb.* 1761.
"Received from Lieut.-Col. William Napier of Culcreuch, a loan "of a manuscript copy of John Napier of Merchistoun's Plain Discovery of the Revelations of St "John, thought to be of John Napier's own hand writing, or his son "Robert's, which I hereby oblige "myself or my heirs to give back "to Colonel Napier when demanded." (Signed) "NAPIER."

I shall now take my leave of the subject, by professing a wish, that any of your correspondents who possess extensive *Libraries* would favour the readers of the Scots Magazine with accounts of what may be curious and interesting respecting the ancient literature of our country.

Alex. Henderson.
Edinburgh, 8*th Oct.* 1807.

Charter of Erection of the Burgh of ARE, *otherwise* AYR, *granted by* WILLIAM *King of* SCOTS, *commonly called* WILLIAM *the* LION.

WILLIAM, by the grace of God, King of Scots, To the Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justiciars, Sheriffs, Provosts, Ministers, and all honest men of his whole realm, Clergy and Laity, greeting:—Let these pre-

* Now in the possession of an antiquarian friend, remarkable for his urbanity, and qualities of a superior kind, to which I would happily attempt to do justice in this place, were it consistent with propriety.

present, and those to come know, that I have made a burgh at my new Castle upon Ayr, and to that burgh and my burgesses residing in it I have granted all liberties and all free customs which my other burghs and my burgesses therein residing enjoy thro'out my Kingdom. I grant the privilege of holding markets on Sundays, and I have also granted to the burgesses who may come thither to inhabit my burgh, and shall settle and remain there, that they shall be free from toll, and other custom, of their different chattels, through my whole realm. Therefore I strictly prohibit that any one in my kingdom will exact from any of them toll or any other custom of their different chattels, upon pain of full forfeiture to me. I have also granted to the said burgh, and to my burgesses who shall settle and remain in the burgh, five *Nummats* of land which pertain to the town of Ayr, by the bounds underwritten, viz. From Inverdon up to Inverpolcurtecan, and from Inverpolcurtecan up to Crottun; and so by Crottun to High Crottun: and from High Crottun, ascending by Boghesken, to Mongdamdereg; and from Monedamdereg, by dry land, to Monemethonac; and from Monemethonac, by dry land, to Polecleuan; and by Polecleuan to Lochfergus; and from Lochfergus descending to Dufhat; and from Dufhat, descending by dry land, to the rivulet on the east part of Drumnesauel; and from the rivulet at Drumnesauel, descending along the dry land to the west of that rivulet; and so along thatground to Pollecloneeraligan; and by Pollecloneeraligan to Dufloch; and thence to Pollemulin; and so by Pollemulin descending to Ayr; and so by Ayr descending to the Sea. I have also granted to my burgesses remaining there, that with each *full* toft or messuage of theirs, they shall have six acres of land, which they may clear of wood, within the foresaid five nummats of land, for their own accommodation; paying yearly to me, for every toft and six acres of land adjoining to it, xii pennies. Therefore I command and strictly order, that all men who shall come with their merchandise to sell and buy at my foresaid burgh, shall have my firm protection, and may transact their bargains at market, and return, in safety and in peace. And I strictly order, that at Mach, and Karnebuth, and Lowdun, and Crosnecon, and Lachtalpin, toll, and other customs due to the burgh, shall be given and received. Therefore I strictly prohibit, that any one should presume to carry away beyond the foresaid boundaries, toll, or any other custom, which of right he ought to pay to my said burgh, upon pain of full forfeiture to me: if any one do presume to carry away toll, or any other custom of my said burgh, beyond the foresaid bounds, I strictly order that all men residing within the foresaid bounds shall be assisting to my conservators of the peace to maintain my right, and to apprehend and detain him who shall carry off tolls, or any custom belonging to my foresaid burgh. Witnesses Alexander, Elect of Glasgow, my Chancellor; Walter and William, my Chaplains; Philip de Valoniis, my Treasurer; Robert of Loudun, my Son; William de Bosch, or, of the Wood, and Hugh, my Clerks; William de Valoniis, Thomas of Colvill, and Ronald of Crawford. At Lanarc the XXI day of May.—(Year not given. —Years 1165, and 1214, the limits of William the Lion's reign.)

Glos-

Glossary of the Ancient Gaelic names specified in the above Charter.

Form of the name in the Charter.	*Form of the same name according to the established Gaelic Orthography.*	*Explanation in English.*
Inverdon,	Inbhir Dhoin,	The mouth of the river, or water of Doon.
Inverpolcurtecan,	Inbhir puillchuairteagain,	The mouth of the rivulet which issues from the lake, or pond, Curtecan.
Crottun,	Croitean,	Range of hillocks.
Boghesken,	Bogh iosguin,	A tract of rising ground, with a bow-like bend, bearing some resemblance to a man's hough.
Monedamdereg,	Monadh an daimh dheirg,	Moor of the Red Ox, or of the Red Hart.
Monemethonac,	Monadh meadhonach,	Middle Moor.
Polecleuan,	Pall a chlamhain,	Kite's Fen.
Lochfergus,	Loch Fhearghuis,	Fergus's Lake,
Duf hat,	Dubh f had,	Black mossy surface, fit for cutting into divet or fire turf.
Drumnesauel,	Druim nan sabhuil,	Ridge of ground on which barns stand. or have stood.
Polleclonecrangall,	Pall chloiun'ic Raoghnail,	Lake, or Pond, of Reginald's (or Ronald's) grand-children.
Dufloch,	Dubh-loch,	Black Lake.
Pollemulin,	Pall a mhuilein,	The Mill Pond.
Mach,	Magh.	The Plain.
Karnebuth,	Carn nam buth,	A heap of stones, or Cairn, near which Fair Stalls were erected.
Crosnecon,	Crois nan con,	A Cross, or Obelisk, marked with figures of hounds. It is likely it might have some resemblance to those remarkable ones still to be seen at Aberlemno, and at Meigle.
Lachtalpin,	Leachd Alpuin,	Head Stone, or Grave Stone, of Alpin.

Loudun, is not intelligible,

The charter of William the Lion, is in several respects curious. One point it establishes to a certainty, viz. that the Saxon language was not, at the beginning of the thirteenth century, introduced into this part of Scotland, no traces of it appearing in the great variety of places specified in the Charter.

To a native of Ayr it may perhaps be interesting to learn the state of its vicinity so many centuries back, from the names of places descriptive of the appearance they then bore, and consequently marking, to a certain extent, the changes they have since undergone from the various means of improvement. A person whose curiosity runs in this singular line of research may be not a little amused in walking along the boundary traced out in the Charter.

Be-

Beginning at the mouth of Don, (now supposed called Doon,) and going up along its banks to where the stream of Curtecan falls into it, he may, by a cast of his eye, find out the inequality of ground implied by Crottun, where he will again meet the Curtecan, which he is to trace to its source, observing as he goes along whether whirls or rounds, implied by its old name of Cuairteagan, be still distinguishable. He now mounts the bounding ground described by the term Boghesken, which in all probability has not changed any more than Crottun, both of them not to be altered, but in consequence of earthquakes. Monedamdereg and Monemethonac have both probably lost their ancient names, and character of moorish ground, as has perhaps Polecleuan also, that of fenny and muddy.

The appearance of Loch Fergus, with its ancient name and unequivocal characteristics, will agreeably relieve him, amidst the uncertainty through which he has hitherto proceeded; but he need not be surprised if Dufloch, instead of presenting a surface nearly bared by the *Flaughter spade*, be covered with clover or wheat. The rill and ridge of Drumnesauel are undoubtedly still in being, though the barns which in past ages gave name to both, may not now be distinguishable even by the least appearance of ruinous mound. Pollecloneerangali is now perhaps converted into a marle pit; and Dufloch, if not drained off, must still exhibit its characteristic blackness. If Dufloch has been drained, it is in vain to look for the Mill and Mill-dam of Pollemulin; but if still existing, the rivulet that issued from it would lead our curious perambulator to the Air, whose stream, bottom, and banks will for ever, in defiance of all changes, present the interesting appearance which, in the remotest ages of Britain, procured it the eminent appellation of Air, or the Water. Mach, or the plain, bears too general an appellation to be traced by its name, unless still preserved from the remarkable circumstances of its being fixed by the Charter, as one of the principal places for receiving custom; but, it is doubtful if even this privilege has secured the heap of stones, which marked out the stall ground of Karnebuth from the ravages of the dyke builder. The same rude hands, or the agricultor's, will have displaced and perhaps destroyed the obelisk of Crosnecon, with its curious representation of a chace, if it has not fallen under the religious care of an Antiquarian Sportsman. If Lochtalpin has not had the misfortune to occupy a spot of ground dug up for a coal pit, its massy weight and horizontal position may have still preserved it, though now sunk and covered with moss, the growth of centuries, and no longer regarded as covering the ashes of the once illustrious Alpin.

*** The preceding Remarks and Glossary are from the pen of Dr Donald Smith, the best Celtic Scholar of the present time. For a character of him, see the last page of the Highland Society's Report concerning the Poems of Ossian. To those of our Readers who know the extent of territory that once belonged to the burgh of Air, and also know the small patches that it now possesses, it will afford some solace, that altho' it has been alienated, it has been rendered, under individual management, fertile and productive, otherwise it might to-day be nearly uninhabited, and present the appearance of native sterility which some neighbouring communities exhibit.

Ayr Advertiser.

Address to the Public, respecting the Establishment of a LUNATIC ASYLUM *at* EDINBURGH.

THE Metropolis of Scotland is distinguished by the variety of its charitable establishments, and by the munificence with which they are endowed and supported. It is, at the same time, a remarkable fact, that it contains no suitable public provision for the reception and relief of the Insane.

It does not seem difficult, however, to account for this fact. The benevolent and humane are led to make the earliest provision for those cases of misery, of which the objects are daily in their view, and who, detailing the claims of their condition, can themselves solicit protection. But there is associated with the idea of Insanity a gloomy terror, and a painful sense of inability to relieve,—which repels us from the recesses where the maniac lies. His story of sadness he cannot repeat; and, if he could, we would listen, as he spoke, with uneasiness and alarm. Hence, from these recesses, even the benevolent and humane willingly retire, and attempt to banish the recollection of a victim who appears devoted to a destiny as helpless as it is horrible.

Indeed, so helpless has the disease of insanity been, by many, considered, that medicines and medical treatment have been often entirely neglected as unavailing. The most affectionate friends of a lunatic often thought they had done all, which, as they conceived, nature and duty required, when they had placed him, not in an asylum for cure, but in a prison house for detention. They considered themselves as having, at least, sheltered him from the chances of personal harm, from unfeeling curiosity, and from vulgar derision. The distemper, they thought, admitted of no farther alleviation; and the patient was thus left secluded and forgotten, till the stroke of death terminated in the grave his life and his troubles together.

But while we thus account for the fact in question, as a palliation for neglect that is past, we state it also as an incentive to future zeal. If the case of the insane has been left the last which humanity has had courage to investigate, and benevolence has formed plans to relieve, let us hasten the more eagerly to fill up the culpable blank in the system of our charities.

Fortunately we are now encouraged to this effort, by knowing, that the prepossession against the efficacy of medicines and medical treatment, in this malady, has been generally conquered. It is now incontestibly established by experience, that, in a large proportion of cases, skilful practice, in an appropriate institution, will either totally remove this complaint, or, to a desirable degree, will soften its violence. Thus restoring to mental health, to comfort, and to usefulness, many valuable citizens, who would otherwise have been lost to themselves, to their friends, and to the world.

The only public establishment in this city, professedly for the benefit of such patients, is what is called Bedlam,—which forms a branch of the Charity-workhouse, and is under the superintendance and direction of its Managers. But it is scarcely possible to conceive a situation less adapted, either to promote recovery, or to confer that comfort which even the incurably insane are capable of enjoying.

The anxious care, indeed, of the present Managers of the Charity-workhouse to mitigate the evils of this situation, deserves high commendation; and, within these few months, many very salutary changes have been introduced. But no degree of care,

on the part of any Managers of the Charity-workhouse, or of those who, under them, have the immediate domestic charge of Bedlam, can ever, while the present circumstances exist, completely remedy the evils complained of: For, in the first place, the objects of the Charity-workhouse, and a proper Lunatic Asylum, being by no means analogous, the accomplishment of both of them cannot easily, and with equal advantage to each, be carried forward under the same system of discipline and administration. And, in the second place, even if this could be done, still an unsurmountable obstacle would remain: The buildings of Bedlam, by their very limited size, their inconvenient construction, and their local situation, are radically and unalterably unfit for the purposes of a Lunatic Asylum,

In these circumstances, the following proposal is respectfully submitted to the consideration and countenance of the Public: 1*st*, That a Lunatic Asylum, for the reception of Insane Patients from among the rich as well as the poor, shall be erected in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

2*dly*, That, in building and conducting this Asylum, the most minute attention shall be paid to secure a healthy situation,—convenient and appropriate structure,—judicious domestic management—and able professional superintendance.

Such is the Proposal. The scope of it certainly embraces a remedy to all the pernicious and deplorable defects of the present system; and, in addition to the powerful argument recommending it to support, which arises from this consideration, there are three other circumstances which cannot fail to have great weight in conciliating approbation and patronage.

1. The advantages which have been mentioned as to be aimed at in building and conducting this Asylum, are likely to be attained in the utmost possible extent.

A royal charter has been obtained, constituting a respectable body of Managers into a corporation for conducting its concerns. The undertaking is encouraged by the Lord Provost and Magistrates. Many distinguished characters also, both in the city and country, have taken a zealous interest in its success. It has, at the same time, the warmest concurrence of eminent medical practitioners, whose promise of personal support and superintendance is, at once, the best proof of the existing necessity of this new establishment, and the best pledge of future care and skill in its administration.

2. The proposed Asylum will promote the benefit of the Rich as well as of the Poor.

It promises a more advantageous and desirable retreat than can easily be obtained elsewhere for those of the higher classes, who may be visited by the malady it is meant to alleviate. Its vicinity to Edinburgh will afford frequent opportunities to the friends of the afflicted, of satisfying, without trouble or expence, natural anxiety about their treatment and progressive state of health. The mode of management will give full confidence, that every thing will be done for the patients, which the most improved knowledge, and the most watchful and tender service, can suggest. And the disinterested principle of its foundation, will both allow the terms of admission to be comparatively moderate, and will prevent any suspicion that mercenary or selfish motives will diminish attention to present comfort, or lengthen unnecessarily the period of confinement.

3. The sole expence of the Asylum to the public will consist in the cost of the original erection.

That such will be the case, is confirmed by experience. Similar institutions have been erected in different

ferent parts of England and Scotland; and it has been uniformly found, that the board, though not high, paid for superior accommodation by the rich, has been sufficient, and in some cases it has been more than sufficient, to defray the whole charge of the general maintenance and management.

The Lunatic Asylum at Liverpool is connected with the Infirmary: but a separate account is kept of the expenditure of each; and the late Dr Currie states, that the whole expence of the Asylum goes to the debit of the Infirmary, and the whole of its receipts to its credit; that the balance for several years has been from L. 100 to L. 250 in favour of the Asylum; which is, of consequence, so much profit carried to the general fund of the Infirmary.

The report of the Manchester Asylum affords a conclusion equally favourable. By the last report it appears, that the sum received for board, during the year, amounted to 1988l. 18s. 4d.; the expence of maintenance to 1765l. 3s. 6d.; leaving a balance in favour of the funds of the Asylum of 223l. 14s. 10d.

Referring to this Asylum, Dr Ferrier, says,—"I have no doubt that institutions of this kind will always support themselves, when a moderate board is paid for patients in better circumstances, and when the poor are admitted on low terms. For many years, the highest board paid in our Asylum was a guinea *per* week, and patients were admitted as paupers at five shillings *per* week; yet the hospital accumulated a fund. These rates were too low, and they are now raised; but I mention the fact, to shew how safe an undertaking of this kind is."

The annual reports of the respective Asylums at York, Exeter, Dumfries, and Montrose, furnish results which amply corroborate the preceding statements; results which, combined with the general view of the whole case, certainly present, to an enlightened and generous public, the strongest inducement to give immediate and efficient countenance to the erection of the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum.

To these views of the advantages likely to arise from the proposed establishment, it may however be farther added, that this Asylum, although by no means to be compared with many others already erected, either in point of extent or magnificence, may yet afford to other places the model of a house, in which the Insane may have the best possible chance of recovery, by any modes of cure which have yet been discovered.

They who have brought forward the present Proposal, now leave it, with these explanatory remarks, to the sympathy and benevolence of their fellow-citizens. The uniform and liberal support given to every right object and rational plan of charity, leaves little doubt of the success of the measure,—a measure equally recommended by the feelings of private humanity, and a patriotic regard for the public good.

Subjoined is a list of the Trustees, Managers, and office-bearers.

The trustees appointed by the Royal Charter are,

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh
The Lord President of the Court of Session
The Lord Justice Clerk of the Court of Justiciary
The Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer
The Lord Advocate
The Solicitor General
The Dean of the Faculty of Advocates
The Deputy Keeper of his Majesty's Signet

The

The Representative in Parliament of the City of Edinburgh
The Representative of the County
The Sheriff Depute of the County
The Principal of the University
The President of the Royal College of Physicians
The President of the Royal College of Surgeons
The Senior Minister of Edinburgh
The Master of the Merchant company
The Preses of the Society of Solicitors
The Judge of the Police
The Dean of Guild
The Deacon Convener
All for the time being.

The present ordinary managers, named also by the Royal Charter, are,
Donald Smith, Esq. Lord Provost
Adam Rolland, Esq. Advocate
James Clerk, Esq. Advocate
The Rev. Dr George Baird
The Rev. Dr Thomas Davidson
Andrew Wood, Esq. Surgeon
Harry Davidson, Esq. Writer to the Signet
Henry Jardine, Esq. Writer to the Signet
Gilbert Innes, Esq. of Stow
Samuel Anderson, Esq. Banker
R Scott Moncrieffe, Esq. Merchant
John Tait, Esq. Judge of Police.

These managers, in consequence of the power conferred upon them by the Royal Charter, have made the following appointments:

GOVERNOR,

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch.

Deputy Governors.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Moira
The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun
The Right Hon. Ilay Campbell, Lord President
The Hon. Henry Erskine
Sir John Sinclair, Bart.
Sir William Fettes, Bart.

Medical Board.

Dr Andrew Duncan, Sen.
Dr Charles Stuart
Mr James Law

The President of the Royal College of Physicans
The President of the Royal College of Surgeons
Both for the time being.

Physicians in ordinary.

Dr Thomas Spens
Dr Andrew Duncan, Jun.

Surgeons in ordinary.

Mr Alex. Gillespie
Mr Wm. Wood

Apothecary.

Mr Wm. Moffat

Treasurer.

Alex. Bonnar, Esq.

Secretary.

Mr James Anderson.

Subscription papers are lodged in the Banks, Banking-houses, Coffee-houses and Booksellers Shops, and are also put into the hands of different individuals anxious to promote this establishment. The money subscribed will be collected on receipts issued by the Treasurer.—And it is proposed that a small part of the building shall be begun as soon as the season will permit. But the intention of the managers at present is to lay the foundation of no more than they have money to finish. They trust, however, that the aid of the opulent and benevolent will enable them to make considerable progress in a short period.

On INOCULATION.

To the Editor.

SIR,

AFTER all the proofs which have been multiplied, of the efficacy of Cow Pox inoculation, I think the follow-

lowing facts may still deserve to be communicated to the public.

In November 1801, I inoculated my eldest son; in November 1803, my second son; and in December 1805, my third son, with Cow Pox matter; and all took the infection in the proper and ordinary way.—They were at those periods three months old.

On Friday the 2d of this month, having a child under my care, with the Small Pox, of a very virulent kind, I inoculated all of them with fresh matter taken from the child's arm.

On Sunday the 4th, being the second day of the inoculation, they were all inflamed; and on Monday, being the third day, the inflammation was as much extended as is usual on the seventh or eighth day of inoculation in the ordinary way. On Tuesday, the 4th day of the inoculation, the inflammation subsided in the eldest boy. But in the other two, who are of a fuller habit of body, the inflammation continued to encrease till Saturday the 9th day of the inoculation, on which day the sores were as large as a half-crown piece. Sunday the inflammation was almost gone, and now they have only the marks remaining. During the whole time their diet was not changed.

The two eldest attended school every day, and the young one walked about in his usual way. The pulse continued regular, and every other function undisturbed—I did not give a medicine of any kind before, during, or after the experiment.

I conceive that a stronger proof of the efficacy of Cow Pox inoculation cannot be given.

Edinburgh, Oct. 14th, 1807. R. B.

I have also made the same experiment on infants under twelve months, soon after the Cow Pox inoculation, and the result was the same as above.

Tour to the Island of ARRAN.
Continued from p. 733.

THE breadth of the ferry between Saltcoats and Lamlash is supposed to be about twenty miles. This we crossed in two hours and a half. On the passage I observed several Black Guillemots, *Columbus Grylle*, which the boatmen called *Cuttics*, together with one or two Puffins, *Alca arctica*. As we approached the island, the green fields and plantations around Brodick Castle appeared peculiarly beautiful, when contrasted with the hoary weather-beaten summits of the surrounding hills, and the auburn tinge of the neighbouring heaths.

Brodick Castle, though in a great measure a ruin, is occasionally the residence of the Duke of Hamilton, during summer, or in the shooting season. It possesses a fine situation, and commands a delightful prospect. The castle is at present occupied by the steward of the island, who unites ancient hospitality with modern politeness. In the park of the castle there are a few full grown trees of Scotch Fir, and Greater Maple or *Plane-tree*. The parks to the north of the castle are surrounded with thriving belts of planting, and the fields are in a state of improvement. Upwards of forty acres of moor were planted during last winter, and surrounded with a substantial stone wall. The trees are chiefly Scotch and Larix Fir, Ash, Oak, and *Plane-tree*. The plants are raised in a neighbouring private nursery, and are thus inured to the climate, previous to their disposition in the plantation.

In a rivulet north from the castle, a bed of limestone has been wrought. It

It occurs in nearly a vertical position. It is of a red colour, and contains a few petrifications of shells, which appear chiefly to belong to the genus Anomia.

May 29. being a very warm day, I observed the beautiful Cinnabar Moth, *Phalæna Jacobæa*, flying around the castle. In a wood, to the eastward, the Yellow Cow-wheat, *Melampyrum pratense*, and the Wood Sanicle, *Sanicula Europæa*, were in flower. A considerable bank of shattered Coral, *(Millepora polymorpha)* elevated several feet above high water mark, is here sometimes used as manure. The *Fucus alatus*, and *sanguineus*, were left among the rocks, on the retiring of the tide. The *Nerita littoralis* and *glaucina*, and *Ostrea maxima* and *subrufa*, were common on the shore. Around Brodick, plants of Wild Celery, *Apium graveolens;* Tutsan, *Hypericum androsæmum*, and Hemp Agrimony, *Eupatorium cannabinum*, were not yet in flower. The *Sedum Anglicum*, already in flower, covered the tops of several walls.

A considerable portion of good land stretches along the sides of the rivulet which runs from Glen Rosa. If the rivulet were properly banked to prevent inundations, and the land under proper management, at least three times its present produce could easily be obtained.

The village of BRODICK consists of a few low ill-built thatched houses. It possesses the best inn of the island, and here pretty good accommodation can be procured.

The rocks on the shore consist of strata of red sandstone. The strata are intersected by numerous veins of basalt, which do not appear to produce any change on the neighbouring rocks, even at the point of contact.

The Climbing Fumitory, *Fumaria claviculata*, was flowering among the furz behind Mr Stoddart's house.

On the road between Brodick and Lamlash a curious vein of Pitchstone traverses the sandstone strata. It appears to be a hanging vein, dipping to the South. The vein is stratified. On the south side is a bed of Pitchstone forty feet in thickness: to this succeeds a bed of Clay only five inches thick; and, lastly, a bed of Basalt nearly five feet *. These appearances were distinctly seen in the rivulet on the east side of the road. Mr Headrick supposes this vein to be a stratum enclosed between two strata of sandstone, and from the way it has been cut through in forming the road, to exhibit all the appearances of a vein †. The bed of Basalt appears to have been overlooked in his investigation; at least it is not mentioned in his work on Arran. In the rivulet which runs over the vein, the Fresh-water Limpet, *Patella lacustris*, covered every stone. The Smooth Chara, *Chara flexilis*, filled a neighbouring pool.

Descending along the rivulet of Cory gills, where the red sandstone continues, a vein nearly twenty feet broad traverses the sandstone. The substance of the vein is composed of a basis of a dark grey colour, and round spots of a light grey; fracture uneven and earthy, lustre glimmering, streak light grey, does not strike fire with steel, is difficultly frangible. The substance is composed of large and small distinct concretions. Towards the sides of the vein this substance graduates into

* For a description of the Pitchstone, see Prof. Jameson's Min. of the Isles, vol. i. p. 44. The basalt is of a greyish black colour, glimmering lustre, even earthy fracture, ash grey streak, and emits a few sparks with steel. On the south side of the bed it appears to pass into clay.

† Headrick's View of Arran, p. 78.

into a greenish clay. The colour of the sandstone is changed into white at the sides of the vein, but no appearances of induration occur.

Pursuing the course of the rivulet to the shore, the red sandstone continued. About a mile and a half to the South of this spot, the sandstone ceases, and a bed of Porphyry succeeds, of a white colour, and containing floating crystals of quartz and felspar. The sandstone strata soon assume their place, dipping at an angle of 32°. A vein of Porphyry here occurs containing rounded pieces of quartz and oblong crystals of fresh and disintegrated felspar. An enormous loose mass of grey granite is here seen on the shore: It must have travelled from a great distance. About one mile farther south another bed of Porphyry occurs, similar in composition to the last, but inclining to a columnar form. Where the sandstone again appears, a vein of basalt occurs, which throws off a branch. The sandstone, interposed between the arms of the vein, has lost its red colour, and appears to have imbibed part of the substance of the vein.

Along the shore, a bed of Pitchstone, ten feet thick, is seen to rest between two beds of sandstone. The Pitchstone is rent perpendicularly, and in some places is disposed to assume a quadrangular form. Over the sandstone which rests on the Pitchstone a bed of greenstone may be observed, which composes the heights above and descends to the sea. Proceeding southward, several beds of Greenstone and Greenstone-Porphyry present themselves, together with numerous basaltic veins.

The village of LAMLASH, distant from Brodick about five miles, consists of a neat row of houses facing the bay. It contains two inns, which afford tolerable accommodation.—The church of the parish of Kilbride stands here. I had an opportunity, on the Sunday, of attending divine service. The church is well built, and regularly seated. The assembly was numerous and attentive. The people of Arran appear to be much attached to their ministers. An unlicensed itinerant preacher has been on the island for a considerable time past, endeavouring to gain proselytes to his sect; attempting, as I was told, to break the bonds of friendship which cement the pastors with their people, and shewing all the eagerness which may be expected from zeal without knowledge; and using every exertion to rekindle the scattered embers of expiring superstition; yet few have thought proper to join his standard, and even those few belong to the lowest and most ignorant class of the people.

On the bank to the north of the village a few gardens and inclosures, surrounded with thriving firs, give this place an appearance of cultivation not generally to be observed on this island.

The bay of Lamlash is safe and commodious for shipping. It is of a semilunar form. The island of Lamlash protects it from the east, and the projecting points of Clachland and Kings Corse, together with the high hills around, screen it from every storm.

A beautiful strath of land extends from the bay to the westward. A rivulet, however, is allowed to wind its course at pleasure, and when swoln with sudden rains, it destroys portions of soil of considerable extent. A number of pools, surrounded with stunted Alders, point out the various tracks in which it has run. Indolence and sloth often carry with them their own punishment. By a little attention to the channel and banks of the rivulet, (especially planting the latter closely with willows,) many acres might have been protected from destruction, and continued in a state profitable to the island, to the landlord, and to the tenant, which

are at present covered with stones, rushes, and flags. There is much good land in this vale in the most wretched state of cultivation, and which proper management might render highly productive.

On the shore I found the *Murex despectus*, along with the *Buccinum reticulatum*. This last is not uncommon on the shores of Arran. Among the sand there were a few detached valves of the *Arca glycimeris*, and numbers of specimens of *Sabella tubiformis*. There were also, several entire shells of *Mactra solida*, *Venus rhomboidea*, and *Echinus spatagus*. Among the rejectamenta were *Fucus serratus*, and *bifidus*, with the *saccharinus* upwards of ten feet in length.

Urie, or Urioch, so far as I examined, appeared to be composed of red sandstone. On the hill, *Lycopodium clavatum*, *selago* and *alpinum*, were growing among the heath. The Whinchat was perched on the bushes, and the Wheatear chattered among the stones *. I here saw several pairs of the Ring-Ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*. Pennant asserts that the Ring Ouzels, which breed on the highland hills of Scotland, descend to the lower parts to feed on the berries of the Mountain Ash, or Roan-tree †.—I have observed these birds during summer on the Pentland hills, and also on Arthur's seat. From both these places they migrate after the breeding season. They are never observed in the vicinity of Edinburgh during winter, although the berries of the Mountain Ash are supposed to exist there in such abundance, as to induce that beautiful bird, the Bohemia Chatterer, to pay an annual visit to the Scottish metropolis. I know not whether the Ring-Ouzels, which breed in Arran ever leave that island, but those which breed in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh perform more extensive migrations than the author of the British Zoology supposes.

Amusive birds! say where your hid retreat,
When the frost rages, and the tempests beat;
Whence your return by such nice instinct led,
When Spring, sweet season, lifts her blooming head?
Such baffled searches mock man's prying pride,
The God of nature is your secret guide.

In descending the Urioch hill, I found the nest of a Titlark, or *Moucheeper*, containing three eggs of that bird, and another egg about the size of that of a Thrush, of a pale colour, which I supposed to belong to the Cuckoo. The nest of the Titlark is frequently employed by this strange bird as a repository for its eggs. From the circumstance of the stomach of the Cuckoo being placed behind the sternum, and reaching almost to the vent, it has been supposed that the pressure on the stomach during incubation would prove so disagreeable as to prevent the bird from performing the task *. That acute observer of Nature's works, Mr White of Selbourne, found the stomach of the Fern Owl, *Caprimulgus Europeus*, to be placed in nearly the same situation, yet that bird hatches its eggs in the usual way. This seeming indifference and inattention of the Cockoo to the safety of its young has

* The Wheatear is generally known in Scotland by the appropriate name of *Stanechacker*.

† British Zoology, Vol. 1. p. 311.

* In Darwin's Zoonomia, Vol. 1. p. 245. there is an instance quoted of a Cockoo having reared its own young. The Rev. Mr Stafford saw the nest of a Cuckoo on the stump of a tree in Glossopdale in the Peak of Derbyshire, containing two young ones. Having fixed one of them to the nest, he had frequent opportunities of seeing the old Cuckoo feeding it.

has occasioned its name to be used as synonymous with stupidity.

At the point called the King's Corse, several beds of sandstone and greenstone alternate with each other, and are intersected by veins of basalt. In one place the greenstone appears to pass into basalt. Between this and Asdaleburn numerous basalt veins are intersected by others, and traverse the red sandstone. In several places on the shore the presence of a basaltic vein is announced by an elevation of the sandstone. In some instances the matter of the vein is more easily decomposed than the sandstone; at other places it remains above the sandstone like a high wall.

June 1.—The Mountain Enchanter's Nightshade, *Circæa alpina*, and Wood Loosestrife, *Lysimachia nemorum*, were here in flower; and young shoots of Navel-wort, *Cotyledon umbilicus veneris*, grew from the chinks of every rock.

Between Lamlash and Asdaleburn there is a great deal of good land, which might easily be improved.—In some places on the shore the land is much covered with stones, while in other places it is washed by springs. On the banks of some of the rivulets the following indigenous trees were growing, Oak, Ash, Alder, Birch, Mountain-Ash, and Hazel. The half-starved cattle crop them so much during winter, and destroy them so much by rubbing during summer, that, in general, they have a stunted appearance, and it would be difficult to find a good tree among the whole.

To be continued.

On the Present State of the National Debt.

Omnia orta occidunt, aucta senescunt.
SALL.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE national debt has attracted much attention, and appears to have been considered in almost every possible point of view. Whatever discordant opinions have been formed respecting it, all have concurred, that it will one day ruin the nation.—This ruin has been so often predicted, and has so often proved fallacious, that these predictions may well be presumed to have been founded on false theories. To set this matter in a proper point of view is the object of the present communication.

General observation, as well as the uniform testimony of history, confirm the important truth, that nations, like individuals, have their infancy, their maturity, and their decay. A want of due attention to this incontrovertible fact has laid the foundation of all the wild and incoherent theories, which have been formed respecting the national debt. But as the body politic and natural bear a considerable analogy to one another, I will here, by way of illustration, put a plain case.

Take a child of two years old, and compel him constantly to carry four pounds weight. Every by-stander would immediately exclaim, "You will kill that child;" and such would infallibly be the case, were his strength as stationary, and non-progressive as his burden. His daily increasing strength in a few years renders this once oppressive load a mere trifle. At the age of twelve, you may load him with thirty pounds—at twenty, with an hundred and sixty, and at thirty, with two hundred and forty.

It is hence evident, that, so long as the *impetus* of the individual continues in a state of progressive increase, his burden may also admit of progressive accumulation. But at this last period of thirty years, there is an absolute end to the increase of the burden, because the *impetus* of the bearer has reached its *acmé*, and has ceased to accumulate.

For

For a few years he may stagger under his load, but it cannot be long. He has now reached the summit, and must again descend; and it is as impossible for him to carry the load apportioned to the meridian of vigour, downward to the *grave*, as to have carried it upward from the *cradle*. The same discriminating hand which enlarged his burden in proportion to his progressive vigour, must now gradually diminish it in proportion to his progressive decay; otherwise he must either throw it off, or perish under it. Infancy and decrepitude are the two extremes of human existence. They are equally feeble, and incapable of vigorous exertion.

The increase of resources to the state is the same as the increase of vigour to the man, and is productive of the same effects. Had the resources of the state reached their meridian half a century ago, the national debt could not have increased, because the *impetus* of the nation had ceased to increase. There was a time when Britain could not have paid a million of revenue, though she now pays forty. It is therefore evident, that since that period, her resources have increased in the proportion of forty to one; otherwise the burden could not have been borne, for the same reciprocal ratio between the weight of the burden, and the ability of the bearer, which obtains in individuals, obtains also in states.

There is, however, one essential difference betwixt individuals and states. Every individual must, in the course of a few years, sink into the grave; but states, being composed of a succession of individuals, may, in some sense, be said to be immortal. The empire of *China*, even when curtailed of its fabulous longevity, must have lasted four thousand years. Nations, like individuals, may, by dissipation and intemperance, bring on a premature decay, whereas by the contrary virtues they may prolong their duration far beyond the ordinary measure, and reach the very farthest possible verge of political existence.

The calculators of the ruin of the nation, in consequence of its debt, have committed two fundamental errors, from which all the rest have originated. 1*mo*, They considered the national debt as a progressive, overflowing flood, making rapid advances to overwhelm the nation; and the nation as a stationary object, waiting patiently to be swallowed up, without moving one inch out of the way, to avoid destruction. They did not consider that nations have a progressive tendency to maturity, and that till they have once reached this point, no judicious management can easily overload them. Every new burden imparts a new impulse to the bearer, and acts as a *stimulus* to additional exertion. Nations, like individuals, struggle hard to the last, and yield to nothing but impossibilities.

2*do*, They seem to have confounded and identified the *nation* with the government, whereas they are radically distinct. The one imposes the burden, and the other bears it. If the nation were to be ruined in the end because it could not effect impossibilities, and bear a load to which humanity is totally inadequate, it would be literally reversing the order of distributive justice, it would be punishing the innocent, and rewarding the guilty. But bad as the world is, there is more distributive justice in it than is generally imagined, and I defy the world to point me out an instance where a nation has been ruined by immoderate taxation.—The reason is obvious. When the burden becomes heavier than can be borne, it must stand still, or revert on its imposers; and the explosion of the finances of every country has ruined, *not the nation*, but the *Govern-*

ment.

ment. In America, and France, the explosion of the finances ruined the then existing governments, whilst the respective nations recoiled more vigorous from the shock. The same causes must necessarily produce the same effects in all future and similar cases, because they rest on the *basis* of an unalterable law of nature, which can be as satisfactorily demonstrated as any proposition in Euclid.

The national debt has now accumulated for more than a century, and it is not a little surprising, that the *ruin*, with which it is pregnant, has been totally miscalculated, both as to its *time* and its *object*. They who predicted the explosion of the national debt to take place at this, or that particular period, evidently under-rated the expansive power of the national resources; for whilst the latter are capable of extension, so also is the former; but not an hour longer. The moment the nation reaches the summit of its resources, the smallest *mite* added to the burden would render it insupportable, and tumble down the whole accumulated load, for ever.

It is also not a little singular, that the *object* of this ruin has also been uniformly mistaken. The ruin of the *nation* is in every one's mouth, and has been loudly vociferated these hundred years. If by the *Nation* is meant the *Government*, I have no objection to the *term*. But to say that a nation either can or will carry such a load as will ruin it, is a contradiction in terms. The inability to bear the burden, or the throwing it off, which is the sure consequence of its being too heavy, may ruin the government, but invigorates the nation. The history of all preceding nations proves this fact, and the testimony of all succeeding ones will infallibly corroborate it. Thus every nation, when the important crisis arrives that it can carry the burden no longer, is obliged to recur to those principles of fundamental equity and moderation, from which it set out, or (in the emphatical words of Scripture) *to repent and do the first things.*

It is therefore the real interest of government to arrest the national debt in its career, and chain down the monster for ever; and at the same time by every possible means to expand the national resources, which may enable it to bear the burden with increasing vigour and energy. This is in fact the true, and the only way of administring relief to the nation, and at the same time promoting the stability of government.

As to the idea of paying off the national debt, it is one of the most chimerical and impracticable schemes which ever disordered a human *pericranium*. One would imagine it had been calculated to dupe the nation, and enable ministers to borrow on better terms; at least this is the only effect it has produced. If there is not *specie* in Britain to pay three fourths of the interest of the debt, by what means can they redeem it, but by paper? Again, if the bare issue of paper to pay the interest has deluged the nation to such a degree, as well nigh to unhinge our whole commercial system, what must be the direful and incalculable effect of throwing the whole capital into circulation?

It will be readily admitted, that the *interest* bears to the *principal* the proportion of 1 to 20. If the principal is thrown into circulation the consequent depretiation will be in the proportion of 20 to 1; that is to say, property, labour, and all the necessaries of life, will be worth twenty times their present value.—Lives there a man in the world mad enough to entertain even the remotest idea, that such a state of things can ever be realized?

24*th Oct.* 1807. AMYNTOR.

Report

Report of the Royal College of Physicians in EDINBURGH *on Vaccination.*

Physicians Hall Edinburgh }
November 26, 1806. }

GENTLEMEN,

THE Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh have but little opportunity of making observations on Vaccination, as that practice is entirely conducted by Surgeon Apothecaries, and other medical practitioners, not of their college, and as the effects produced by it are so inconsiderable and slight, that the aid of a physician is never required.

The College know, that in Edinburgh it is universally approved of by the profession, and by the higher and middle ranks of the community, and that it has been much more generally adopted by the lower orders of the people than ever the inoculation for small pox was, and they believe the same to obtain all over Scotland.

With regard to any causes which have hitherto prevented its general adoption, they are acquainted with none except the negligence or ignorance of parents among the common people, or their mistaken ideas of the propriety or criminality of being accessory to the production of any disease among their children, or the difficulty, or impossibility, in some of our country districts, of procuring vaccine matter, or a proper person to inoculate.

The evidence in favour of vaccination appeared to the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh so strong and decisive, that in May last they spontaneously and unanimously elected Dr Jenner an honorary fellow of their college,—a mark of distinction which they very rarely confer, and which they confine almost exclusively to foreign Physicians of the first eminence.

They did this with a view to publish their opinion with regard to vaccination, and in testimony of their conviction of the immense benefits which have been, and which will in future be derived to the world, from inoculation for the cow pox, and as a mark of their sense of Dr Jenner's very great merits and ability in introducing and promoting this invaluable practice.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
T. SPENS, C. R. M. Ed. Pr.

To the Royal College of Physicians of London. }

Answer to CANDIDUS.

(*See Aug. Mag.* 1807.)

To the Editor.

SIR,

It is not my intention to follow this Gentleman through all the turnings and windings of his long and elaborate dissertation on the destitute condition of *Expectant* Clergymen. I shall only endeavour, with all possible brevity, to shew, that this class of men have no particular claim on the commiseration or generosity of the Public, and, that it is easily in their own power to remedy all the inconveniencies complained of. If you think these remarks worthy of a place in your excellent Miscellany, the insertion of them will very much oblige,

SIR,
Yours, &c.

10*th September*, 1807. } *Theo-Philus.*

THERE is nothing more generally known, or more universally admitted, than that labour and difficulty are the inseparable attendants of all human pursuits. Exertion and industry are the express laws of our existence. No individual, from the *Prince* to the *Pauper*, can be exempted

ed from the hardships necessarily attendant on humanity.

But of all the classes in the community, expectant clergymen have the least reason to complain. The poorer they are, and the less solicitous about worldly conveniencies, the nearer they approach to the real characteristic of Evangelical Ministers. They are (or at least profess to be) among that happy number who have relinquished all to follow Christ, and, if this is really the case, in a commercial state like Britain, the small quantity of food and raiment necessary for their terrestrial journey, may be procured in so many different ways, that it is hard to conceive how any real Christian could prefer a complaint on this head. But the truth of the matter seems to be, that the profession, without the power of Christianity, is made a tool of to procure a competent portion of the good things of this life, and hence, so much eager pressing forward for clerical benefices, comfortable glebes, snug manses, &c. If these things, rather than the truths and spirit of Christianity, are the *primum mobile* of their actions, they are wolves in sheep's clothing, and their repeated disappointment in gaining the summit of their hopes, is the just reward of their perfidious hypocrisy.

I have hitherto considered religion and the clerical character in that light in which scripture has exhibited them. But, for the sake of argument, let us suppose religion to be an imposition, and the office of a clergyman a mere secular concern. Even in this point of view, expectant clergymen have no peculiar title to public sympathy and commiseration. Like other secular men, they run the same race for riches and independence; but it does not necessarily follow, that the public must pity and reward every foolish and unsuccessful speculator. This would act as a stimulus to indiscretion, and be productive of the very worst effects in society.

I come next to point out the means of remedying the evils of which Candidus complains. But it is first necessary to suppose, that these expectant clergymen are Christians in reality, or the reverse.

On the supposition that they are real Christians, I would endeavour to persuade them to follow the apostolic example, and commence their ministerial labours as soon as they are qualified. If their hearers cannot accommodate them with necessary food and raiment, let them work with their hands. It is hardly possible that even the most destitute of them can be worse accommodated than Christ himself. His kingdom was not of this world, and he gave himself no trouble about it. He had not where to lay his head. His meat and drink were to do the will of his Father. When his disciples were anxious about worldly concerns, he told them, that if God so clothed the *lillies* of the field, how should he not much more clothe them. All this is gospel, but wholly unintelligible to a modern *stipend hunter*. In a word, a Christian has few wants, and they are easily supplied. If in the course of Providence he happens to be in real want, which he himself cannot supply, his great Master, who never sent any a warfare on his own charges, will administer relief, or move the hearts of others to do it.

As to those who are not Christians, but prostitute that sacred name, to raise themselves to riches and honours, I wish most earnestly that they may meet with perpetual disappointment. They are not men, but monsters, and are infinitely worse than the most common prostitute. They prostitute not only their own honour, and the everlasting welfare of their hearers, but the sacred truths of the gospel, and the cross of Christ.

It

It is my wish to see every clergyman decently provided for, but I wish his income so modelled, that it may always be evident that it is the office, not the income, which he aims at. Mankind would then have some pledge for the abilities and fidelity of a clergyman.

I have always looked on the indecent scramble which we every day see for church preferment, as highly derogatory to the real interests of true religion. It is nothing uncommon to hear a group of young *expectants* drink as a *toast*, "a great death among the *black cattle*," meaning clergymen who have kirks. It is also common to hear a *facetious* clergyman observe, "That his parishioners may go past his kirk, but none of them can carry the stipend with them."

Since the attainment of church benefices, as now conducted, is become a mere secular concern, I can view the candidates in no other light than that of those who start for the army, navy, &c. Every *Common Councilman* expects to become a *Provost*—every *Soldier* a *Captain*—every *Sailor* the commander of a *Ship*—every *Journeyman* to be a *Master-Tradesman*, &c. Ambition is inherent in the human heart. Even the most successful think their merits underrated. It is therefore impossible to gratify one hundredth part of the chimerical expectations which are every day formed in the world; and indeed the gratification of them would unhinge society altogether. Hard labour is the voluntary choice of none, and were it possible to escape from it, the ruin of society would be the inevitable consequence.

To conclude, I would advise this philanthropic gentleman to turn his attention to the destitute and disappointed of all ranks equally: for the class he has pointed out, instead of having the first, has in fact the last claim to our generosity. Their wants are, and ought to be, fewer than of any other description of men, whilst their superior education opens a wide field wherein they may employ themselves for their own support, in a hundred ways; whilst the day-labourer and artisan, who are the *props* and *sinews* of society, have no alternative but the labour of their hands.

I make no doubt but these few truths will sound rather harshly to some of your readers; but it has always been a cardinal rule with me, to reckon industry the indispensible law of our nature, and to hold it the basest as well as the most unjustifiable species of beggary, to endeavour to get through the world in *sloth and idleness, for the love of God.*

Parallel between the Character of the TURKS *and* PERSIANS.

From the French of Olivier.

Voyage dans la Perse.

A Traveller who passes the Ottoman empire into Persia, perceives, at the first step, the great difference between these two people. In Turkey every think bears the stamp of cruelty and barbarism: in Persia every thing announces a mild and civilized nation. The Turks are vain, contemptuous, inhospitable; the Persians polite, complimentary, affectionate. The former, after transporting themselves from the banks of the Jaxartes, and the Oxus, into the delicious provinces of Asia Minor, after establishing themselves in polished Greece, have retained all the rudeness of a warlike and pastoral nation; the others, amid the Arabs, the Usbecs, the Turcomans, the Curds, the Afghans, who successively subdued and oppressed them, have not lost their taste for the arts, their love of literature, the inclination which they have always had for traffick and commerce.

While

While both are governed by the laws of the Koran; both subjected to a despot, under whose will every thing must bend; both placed under the same sky, in the same climate; the one are ferocious, slothful, and ignorant; the others are humane, active, and industrious.

Doubtless the Persians have not reached that degree of information, that delicacy of taste, that quickness of penetration, at which the Europeans have arrived; because the insulated condition in which their religion has kept them, and the restraints to which their form of government subjects them, have constantly opposed improvements of this nature: but if they had, like the Turks, been within reach of the Europeans; if the harbours, the capital, the great cities of Persia, could have carried on a free trade with Europe; if their people could come to visit us as easily as the Turkish people, Persia would long ago have resembled Europe.

The Turks despise other people, and repel, with obstinacy, all those who come from them, and who do not profess the religion of Mahomet: the Persians, on the contrary, estimate them at their real value, and from whatever quarter instruction comes, receive it with pleasure.

Although the latter addict themselves now more particularly to the study of the sacred books, to poetry and to astrology, they do not on that account neglect the other sciences; they receive cordially strangers who appear to them to possess merit and knowledge. In particular, they set great value on Europeans, they court their friendship, they treat them with politeness, and they are not long of putting an infinite number of questions to them, respecting the manners and customs of their country, the arts which are practised, the sciences which are cultivated, and the religion which is professed in it.

As superstitious as the Turks, they are not so fanatical; they carry their scrupulosity, in some respects, farther; they seldom eat with a person of another religion; they will not drink in a cup or a glass which has been used by a Christian, a Jew, or an Indian; yet they allow them to enter their mosques, they hear with patience all the objections which are made to them on the subject of their religion; they listen without anger, to all that can be said against their prophet and their imans. The Turk would assassinate you, were you to speak to him with irreverence of Mahomet and his laws; the Persian regards you with pity, he prays to Heaven that truth may shew itself to you in all its lustre; he gives over speaking to you of his religion, but he continues to treat you with kindness and friendship.

As brave as the Turk, more active, more patient, he is like him, cruel in battle, implacable against his armed enemy, but milder after battle, more sociable in peace. Whether he has to deal with Georgians and Russians, who profess the catholic religion, or with Turks, Arabs, and Afghans who are Mahometans like himself, but of a different sect, he is equally disposed to do them a service after war, if he finds an opportunity, whilst the Turk never forgets that you have been his enemy.

We seldomer see in Persia than in Turkey revolts, rebellions, seditious commotions, great collections of men to overthrow the head of the State, or his ministers, to stop the caravans, and to lay a city or province under contribution. Neither are assassinations and rapes so frequent. Yet the morals, and perhaps even the character of the Persian are less estimable. He possesses indeed more information, more politeness, more mildness; he does not so often disturb the tranquillity of the state, nor openly threaten the fortune and life

of

of other citizens; he respects more the weakness of the sex. But he has not that dignity, that magnanimity, that self-esteem, nor that confidence in friendship, that devotion to his benefactor, which sometimes prompt the Turk to great actions.

The Persian is more addicted to cheating and dissimulation, more artful, more crafty, more insinuating, more practised in lying and perjury, than the Turk. An habitual flatterer, he is mean and cringing to his equals as well as to his superiors, whether he be soliciting a favour, or merely discussing an interesting subject.

Whatever engagements he may have entered into, verbal or written, he breaks them as often as he can with impunity. He robs without a scruple, if he thinks he can do it undiscovered; he even robs openly and impudently, if he hopes to escape being legally convicted.

False witnesses are still more common and more shameless in Persia than in Turkey: judges are still more corruptible; men in power are equally prevaricating. Ministers are perhaps more attentive to the duties of their office, because they are commonly richer, better informed, and more firmly established; for it does not so often happen in Persia as in Turkey, that men rise rapidly from the lowest ranks in society to the highest offices of the state. Nevertheless, intrigues, cabals, accusations, secret conspiracies, are carried on with an activity, an ardour, a perseverance, of which the Turks are not capable. The royal harem is the center of these intrigues, and the eunuchs are the most active agents, as well as the most interested.

The women here, as in Turkey, act a distinguished part in all important affairs, although they figure in them only by the aid of their husbands or of their eunuchs.

Upon the whole, the Persians appeared to us a degenerated people, whose vices have increased during the troubles of their country, whose virtues perhaps are only the semblance of what they really were, while their laws were vigorously enforced, while probity was honoured, while merit was rewarded; while every one, secured in his property, could encrease it by honourable labour.

The Turks, on the contrary, are a new people, who have all the grossness, all the rudeness, all the ignorance, of one which civilization has not polished, which instruction has not meliorated. With an able and beneficent government, the Persians would rebuild their cities, would restore their commerce, would resume their industry, would repair the losses which their agriculture has sustained. With a vigorous, active, and intelligent government, the Turks would again perhaps make Europe tremble.

Presents are still more common in Persia than in Turkey. A Persian never presents himself before the king; never solicits a favour from a great man; never even meets with his equal on any important affair, without being preceded or accompanied by a present proportioned to his own rank, or to the importance of the favour which he solicits.

It is true, that custom obliges him who receives a present, to give another in return; but, in this exchange, the most powerful is likely to gain ten fold, unless, from pride or ostentation, he wishes to surpass the other in generosity; which happens very rarely, unless in the case of strangers and ambassadors.

Judges act differently; they receive presents from both parties, without giving any in return; they think they do enough, if they make the one gain his law suit, and do not condemn the other with too much rigour.

There is much more luxury in Persia than in Turkey, because civi-

li-

lization is farther advanced. This luxury, in both states, consists less in furniture and the table, than in dress and ornament, in the number of their women slaves, and in their equipage.

The houses of the Persians are in general larger than those of the Turks: they are divided with more taste, in a more elegant and commodious manner; they have many houses of a simple and regular architecture. If the situation does not admit of a garden, there is at least a court where some trees are planted. The rich have almost always fountains, or *jets d'eau*, in their saloons, for the sake of coolness.

The furniture is very simple; it consists of a double carpet or covering over the floor of all the rooms which they inhabit, and in a sopha of moderate elevation placed all round. In the evening, mattresses of linen, or cotton not very thick, are placed upon the carpet or sopha, upon which they sleep.

Their dress is less simple, less complicated than that of the Turks. A remark which we have been led to make by the different dresses which we have been obliged to wear in the course of our travels, is, that clothing has a great influence on our physical and moral powers. It is, perhaps, to his habit being simpler, freer, smaller, and less weighty than that of the Turk, that the Persian is indebted for all his advantages over him; for that greater ease of manner, greater rapidity of movements, greater liveliness of wit, and readiness of judgment, which strike a stranger the first step he takes into Persia. The Turkish habit gradually condemns man to inaction by rendering the motion of the body too painful to him; the Persian habit, on the contrary, still more than ours, allows him to act according to the conceptions of his mind, or the instinctive feelings of self-preservation. We ourselves have experienced this; wrapt up in the Turkish dress, we could with difficulty determine to make use of our arms and legs; already we were become, like them, slothful and indolent.

In general the Turks do not allow themselves to wear ornaments of gold; precious stones are seldom seen upon their dress. The Persians, on the contrary, are covered with them; they have a great number of rings on their fingers; they have a chain of gold or silver round the neck, which hangs upon the breast, and is hid under the habit; to this chain are attached rings, caskets, a purse, and watch, and divers other trinkets. The bonnet is sometimes also adorned with jewels; they are seen upon the breast and round the girdle. The king and some grandees wear, above the waist, bracelets of precious stones.

It is true, that the most devout among the men only, place their finest stones, their most precious diamonds, upon silver, because the law of Mahomet prohibits gold, but these diamonds thus mounted are not less precious nor less costly.

Women have still more trinkets, jewels, and precious ornaments, than the men; their whole body is in a manner covered with them; they place upon the head and round the neck aigrettes, bandeaux, necklaces made of the most beautiful stones, or the largest and finest pearls. Their girdles are enriched with diamonds and rubies; their fingers are loaded with rings: they have bracelets on their arms and feet, and sometimes pieces of gold on all the borders of their habits.

The expence into which a Persian, still more than a Turk, allows himself to be drawn, for his harem, is seldom proportioned to his fortune. Whether he has a single wife, or several, the number of slaves is always very great. It is well known, that

that among the slaves some are destined for service; these are the least young and handsome; all the others aspire to the honour of being admitted to the bed of the master, and of becoming mothers, in order that they themselves may have slaves to serve them, and may be in some measure assimilated to the wives. The expence which then takes place in the harem is excessive. If the master is generous or weak, his wives set no bounds to their wishes. The richest habits, the most precious and most costly jewels, the most exquisite and rarest perfumes, the most delicate and highly dressed dishes, must be supplied to them in an abundance, a profusion of which, in Europe, there is no example. A woman, in the east, seems always a stranger to the family of her husband and master, to live only for herself, and to think only of her individual happiness: she seeks to indemnify herself by the beauty, the rarity, the value of all that she can procure, for the restraint to which law and custom have condemned her: occupied only in securing the favour of the man to whom she belongs, in obtaining a preference over her rivals, or exciting the envy of the women who visit her, she passes part of the day in the bath and at her toilet, and the other in displaying all her riches, before friends who come to see her, and before singing and dancing girls, whom she is in the custom of sending for to amuse her *ennui*.

Luxury in horses and their trappings is carried still farther in Persia than in Turkey. A great man never goes out to hunt, to walk, or to pay a visit, without having some servants on foot, and some domestics on horseback, each leading one or two horses splendidly harnessed. Even a private man, when riding, makes himself be accompanied by one or two domestics as well mounted as himself.

They are lavish in their trappings, gold, silver, embroidery, fine pearls, precious stones. The bridle and the straps which fix the saddle, are covered with chains of gold. The ornamental covering, which descends to the ground, is entirely composed of gold-embroidery, and is frequently enriched with pearls and jewels.

The Persians have a great veneration for the beard; they wear it generally not so long as the Turks, but none of them now want it. A young man does not, as in Turkey, wait till he is married, or arrived at public employments, before he lets it grow.

There is certainly no country in the world, where so much attention is paid to the beard, as in Persia: on getting up in the morning, on lying down in the evening, after meals, and often during the day, the Persian carefully washes his beard, dries it with a towel, combs it for a long time, carefully adjusts, and strokes it often with his hand, to keep it in order. With this view, he carries in his pocket a mirror and a comb, that he may remedy, without delay, any disorder which might be occasioned by the wind, or by any unexpected friction.

The Persians were formerly accustomed to drink great quantities of coffee, and the coffee-houses which they frequented were uncommonly splendid and voluptuous. But they are now neither so numerous nor so much frequented, nor so beautiful as formerly. During their civil disorders, they have abstained from frequenting houses where they could no longer converse with freedom, nor even appear without exposing themselves to information which might be fatal to them: they have gradually laid aside the use of a liquor which becomes daily more general among the Turks.

Opium is still more generally used in Persia than in Turkey; but it is ta-

taken with more moderation; there are fewer of those men who, from their excessive use of it, receive a peculiar name *(theriakis.)* The Persians have shewn also a greater inclination to transgress the Mahommedan prohibition against wine; but the use of that article has been strictly prohibited by their late sovereigns.

In Persia, there is no title more honourable than that of learned, nor are there any places to which the man who devotes himself to study, may not aspire; accordingly, before the civil disorders, there was not a man in tolerable circumstances, who was not well informed, who did not furnish his son with masters of all kinds, and who did not himself snatch from his employments some moments of every day to devote to study. The *madressés*, or colleges, are so numerous every where, and the expence of a scholar is so moderate, that the man who is not rich may at least send his sons to school, and make them learn, without expence, all that is taught there. Every college, at the time of its foundation, received from the king, or from some private individual, funds sufficient for maintaining its professors, for lodging its students, and for annually repairing its buildings.

In these *madressés* they are taught, as in Turkey, to read and write; but whereas the Turks confine themselves afterwards to commenting upon the Coran, the Persians teach grammar, the Arabic and Turkish languages, rhetoric, philosophy, and poetry.

Astrology is the science *par excellence:* there is not a great lord who does not keep astrologers by him; nor a private man, who does not consult them in all great enterprises. It is at present the most lucrative and respected profession of any. The last Sophis had a great number of astrologers. Chardin reckons at nearly 200,000 l. the revenues which this body enjoyed in his time.

Present State of ISPAHAN.

(From the same.)

ISPAHAN, which the inhabitants pronounce *Sfahan*, *Isphohon*, is situated on the left or north bank of the Zenderout in 32°..24'..30" of north latitude, and 49°..30' longitude from the meridian of Paris; it is in a plain, which extends more than twenty leagues to the east, three or four to the west, twelve to the north, and only two to the south.

Modern geographers have differed in opinion with respect to this city. Some have considered it as the *Hecatompylos*, or city with a hundred gates, of the Greeks, which was for some time the capital of the country of the Parthians: but others, with more foundation, believe it to be the Espadana of Ptolemy. Indeed, its name and position seem to leave hardly a doubt on this subject.

This city does not appear to have been formerly very important: it was only under the caliphs of Bagdad that it became the capital of an extensive province. Tamerlane is said to have taken it when he came, laying waste with fire and sword all the west of Asia, and then to have destroyed it under pretence of revolt. Ispahan, under the first Sophis, was only a city of the second rank; but when Chah Abbas I had made it the capital of his empire, and the centre of an extensive commerce, it became in a short time one of the richest, largest, and most beautiful cities in the world.

Under the reign of Abbas II. and Suleyman, it was, according to Chardin, twenty-four miles in circumference, contained sixty-two mosques, forty-

forty-eight colleges, eighteen hundred and two caravanseras, two hundred and sixty-three public baths, and more than thirty-eight thousand houses or palaces. The population was eleven hundred thousand, according to some travellers and some European merchants who were settled there: according to others, it was less.—Chardin believes it equal to that of London, and estimates it at six hundred thousand, at least; yet Tavernier, who was at Ispahan nearly at the same time with Chardin, while he compares it to Paris for size, says that its population is ten times less, which is out of all probability.

This city, to which Chah Abbas had drawn, by all sorts of means, merchants, workmen, artists, cultivators, from all the countries of Asia: this city, which, at the end of the sixteenth century, had suddenly acquired a prodigious increase; which had become, for commerce, the most considerable emporium in the east, the centre and seat of a great empire, has enjoyed, in some degree, but an ephemeral existence. Its population suffered too much under the short reign of the Afghans; it lost too much of its wealth under that of Nadir; it saw its industry and commerce too much reduced under the successors of that conqueror, not to decline still more rapidly than it had risen; it could not fail, during the troubles which took place before and after the reign of Kerim, to see its finest edifices damaged and demolished, its most splendid caravanseras abandoned and destroyed.

Ispahan now is encompassed only with ruins. In vain should we look for the suburb of Abbas Abad, which occupied all the western part, forming one of the largest, most beautiful, and best built quarters. That situated to the south, on the right bank of the river, exists no longer; all the eastern and northern parts, in a radius of half a league, and even more, present only houses crumbled down, bending walls, and heaps of earth: so that this city, which, before being taken by the Afghans, was upwards of twenty-four miles in circumference, has not now two miles diameter in its inhabited part; and its population, which exceeded six hundred thousand, cannot at this moment go beyond fifty thousand.

Yet all is not destroyed; all is not damaged so completely as that we cannot yet see how much this city formerly deserved to draw the attention of an enlightened traveller.—Every thing that we saw, that we were told, that we found reason to suppose, gave us the greatest idea of it; every thing convinced us, that under the Sophis, it must have been one of the most beautiful, the richest, the most populous cities of Asia.

The royal palace, which Chah Abbas built, would appear with advantage beside all that is greatest and most majestic. Nothing among us equals the vast exent of the public squares, the richness of the mosques, the beauty of the caravanseras which still exist. We are struck with the elegant architecture of the bridges: Europe presents nothing that can be compared to them, for the convenience of foot passengers, for the facility of passing, for making them, during the day, enjoy, undisturbed, the view of the river and its environs, and in the evening the freshness of the air.

The Tchar Bag, or that beautiful avenue of plane trees which lies to the west of the city, and reaches to the south beyond the Zenderout, is far superior to our finest avenues, and even to our most beautiful gardens; it is 3200 paces in length, and 110 in breadth; it is formed by four lines of trees, which are extremely large, and covered with a very agreeable verdure. The two side alleys, a little

little higher than that in the middle, resemble those of our *boulevards;* but the middle one, much broader than ours, is covered with flowers and verdure of every kind.—Through its whole length, there have been formed canals and basons of various forms and dimensions, destined to receive the waters of the Zenderout, and to spread them, when necessary, upon the turf and parterres, in order to maintain them lively and fresh.

This avenue terminates on the side of the city, with a very vast and very elegant pavilion, which Chah Abbas had at first built for his wives, that they might enjoy all the shews which were daily exhibited on the Tohar-Bag; but under the following reigns, the manners of the country not allowing women to be present at these shews, the pavilion was then employed to lodge foreign ambassadors.

Most of the *besensteins* and caravanseras are very beautiful: but the city, properly speaking, is in general ill built: the houses make little shew without, though they are very handsome, and particularly very commodious within. They are almost all of earth or bricks hardened in the sun. Only the besensteins, the palaces, the mosques, the public buildings, are built of bricks formed by fire. The streets are narrow, winding, very dirty; they are not paved, so that you have mud whenever it rains, and dust a great part of the year. The fine streets, as well as the *besensteins*, are carefully watered in warm weather. All the houses have one or more terraces, upon which the inhabitants sleep four or five months in the year.

Defence of SMITH'S *Legendary Tales.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

AS the account of Mr Eaglesfield's Smith's Legendary Tales, published in your Magazine for last August, was written by me, I now think it in some measure incumbent upon me to defend his William and Ellen against what Mr H. of Carlisle says in your last, of its author not having "strictly adhered to the traditionary accounts of that unfortunate event."—And, in the first place, I must take the liberty to inform Mr H. that, above ten years ago, this whole matter was fully discussed in the Gentleman's Magazine, the same objections made to the historical truth of Mr Smith's Tale, and a very satisfactory defence of it published in the next number of that Magazine; of which the following can only be a sort of abstract, or compendium.

The objections of Mr H. may be reduced to three:

1st, That Ellen was killed by the shot of a carbine, and not by an arrow.

2d, That William, (or Adam Fleming) the favoured lover, immediately revenged her death, by killing his rival Irving on the opposite bank of the Kirtle. And it is added, that he went into Spain, and fought against the Moors.

3d, That the meeting in Tartary, and the death of Irving there, is entirely fabulous.

In support of his first objection, Mr H. produces a stanza, which, according to him, is to be found in *many old songs* on the subject; and which indeed says that a "shot" was "*fir'd*" at Ellen. But besides that this is but an ambiguous mode of expression, he gives a stanza from another ballad, mentioning that she "fell by stern jealousy's steel," but has, rather uncandidly, in my opinion, suppressed the next stanza of the same ballad, which is decisive in favour of Mr Smith:

"Her lover to shield from the *dart*,
Most eagerly she interpos'd;
The *arrow* transfix'd her fond heart;
The Fair in his arms her eyes clos'd."

This

This ballad was published in the Gentleman's magazine, Vol. liii. and seems to be taken from Drummond of Hawthornden's history of Scotland, which I consider as a very great authority.

2d, That William did *not* kill Irving on the opposite side of the stream is evident from the following lines of an old, barbarous ballad, still sung in these parts:

He chac'd him thro' the north countrie;
As blaws the wind did Irving flee
To keep himself frae skaith."

As blaws the wind may be explained, that Irving fled swift as the wind; but its more natural interpretation is that he fled *in the direction of the wind;* or, in other words, that he fled by sea, and of course to a foreign country. And,

3d, That this country could only be Tartary, is evident from another passage in the same old ballad:

" An' he chac'd him far awa',
An' cut him into pieces sma'
Upon the *Tartar* wild."

The first line of which Mr H. has entirely misquoted. But from which it is clear that this event happened in Tartary, and of consequence that

" He stepped thro', his sword did draw,"

is a mere interpolation.

Certain old MSS. on the subject, in the possession of a learned Gentleman of Scotland, are entirely silent on the surviving lover's service in Spain against the Moors; neither can this possibly be true. For the Moors were expelled from Spain long before the reign of James V. and it is agreed that the fatal catastrophe of fair Ellen happened in the reign of the lovely but unfortunate Mary.

Mr H. makes a vague assertion that the lovers have lain in their graves " nearly three centuries." But, for the reason just mentioned, this does not seem a strict adherence to historical truth. And a writer so fond, as Mr H. seems to be, of restricting poets entirely to tradition, without allowing them any poetical licence whatever, ought to be perfectly exact in his chronology.

As what I have said is a sufficient confutation of the paper in your last, I shall not trespass farther on your patience, but conclude in the words of the defence formerly published in the Gentleman's Magazine.

" For the original, and best ballad that has been written on this subject, I refer the reader to a collection of Scots songs published by J. Johnson. And on the whole, it appears that the author of William and Ellen has not deviated from the traditional account of that pathetic and tragical event."

Edinburgh, 17th Nov. T.

Scottish Review.

Essay on the Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian; in which the objections of Malcolm Laing, Esq. are particularly considered and refuted. By Patrick Graham, D.D. Minister of Aberfoyle; to which is added an Essay on the Mythology of Ossian's poems. By Professor Richardson of Glasgow College, 8vo. 12s. Hill; Constable and Co. &c.

IN the preface to this work, Dr Graham, after justly observing that the question to which it relates is one of real and considerable importance, alludes to the Report of the Highland Society, which might seem to have superseded the necessity of his own publication. He conceives, however, that as that Report confined itself to the statement of facts, room is still left for a work of reasoning opposed to the powerful attack of Mr Laing. A society could scarcely engage in argument, without descending from its dignity; but such an objection does not apply to

an

an individual, who, as the author modestly expresses himself, has little to lose, and who is animated by zeal in the cause.

Dr Graham has certainly, in this work, displayed very considerable learning, information, and good sense, and has brought to light some important matter. Yet we must own, that, considering how very much has been already written on the subject, we really think it might, with ease and advantage, have been brought into a narrower compass. The publication sanctioned by the society is evidently that of an advocate for the poems; and the candour and moderation with which it is written, tend only to give it the greater weight. Indeed, we do not think that, now, much is to be done on either side of the question by argument. New facts seem to be the only means of rescuing it from the state of uncertainty in which it is at present involved. These facts are either the discovery of manuscript poems indubitably ancient, or poems taken down from the recitation of persons who could not be supposed to have been the authors, or to have received them in any way except tradition*. We have already hinted our surprise that more activity has not been exerted in this direction, both by the Society and by individuals, and are happy to understand that the Highland Society of London are actually taking measures for collecting such information of this kind as may still be attainable. Meanwhile, we shall make it our object to extract from the bulky publications, which are daily appearing, whatever may appear to bear upon this point.

On the subject of classical authorities, our author complains that Mr Laing should have preferred the doubtful testimonies of Dion and Herodian, to that of Tacitus, who enjoyed such ample means of information, through his father-in-law, Agricola. His account of the considerable army collected by the Caledonians, and of their gallant resistance to the Roman arms, gives certainly different ideas from the wretched description of Dion. We cannot lay much stress, however, on the speech which Galgacus is made to utter. It was, we believe, fully understood, that in the orations which they introduced, the ancient historians were at liberty to give full scope to their imagination; and indeed we cannot help thinking that Tacitus has rather abused this privilege, when he puts elaborate definitions and abstruse maxims into the mouth of a savage warrior.

Dr Graham's acquaintance with the natural history of the Highlands has enabled him to obviate some objections which had been drawn from this topic. The following passage seems in this view to deserve quotation.

> He (Mr Laing) remarks, that the aspin, or trembling poplar, the *critheann*, or *cran na crith*, of the Celts, so often mentioned in these Poems, is a foreign tree, and not a native of Scotland. Here it appears, that the learned gentleman has chosen to occupy ground to which he is a stranger. It is a point sufficiently established amongst naturalists, that the *populus tremula*, or aspin, is indigenous to Scotland; I can point it out, in the utmost profusion, in the Highlands, growing on the margin of lakes, and in the crevices of rock. Were it worth while, on a point so undeniable, I could cite the authority of one of the first names in natural history, to whom I shewed it last season, growing in abundance on the shores of Loch-Ketturin, in Perthshire.
>
> With equal gratuitousness, the yew-tree, the *iubhar*, or *iu'ar* of the Highlanders,

* We would suggest, that any information of this kind which was too small to compose a volume, might with propriety be sent to the Scots Magazine, where, if duly authenticated, it would find ready admission.

landers, is asserted to be "certainly not indigenous." But it is certain, I must affirm, that the yew-tree has always been, and still is, a native of Scotland. Lightfoot, in his *Flora Scotica*, holds it to be such, on the authority of Dr Stuart of Luss, the first name, at this day, in the science of the plants of his native Highlands. There are innumerable places in Scotland, which still have their denomination from this tree, according to the ordinary use of giving names to places, from the species of trees with which they chiefly abound;—thus, *Glen-iu'ir*, "the Glen of Yews;" *Dunure*, or *Dun-iu'ir*, "the Hill of Yews," &c. Giraldus Cambrensis * informs us, that the yew-tree grew in such abundance in Ireland, that the scarcity of bees in that country, is, in part, to be ascribed to this cause. But, if it abounded in Ireland, how can it be denied to Scotland, so nearly of the same soil and climate? Notwithstanding the general attempts to extirpate it, on account of its noxious qualities, it still grows in some parts in Scotland. P. 50.

We hasten now to the information which is given relative to the recitation of Ossian's poems. After enumerating the usual reasons for the diminution of that practice since Macpherson's time, our author states, that "some few reliques of Ossianic verse, are still to be met with in the memory of the aged; but in twenty years hence it is probable that there shall not be a single person alive, who can recite, from tradition, a single verse of our Celtic Bard." How much does this augment the importance of searching out all that remains. We cannot but wonder that Dr Graham, whose situation was so favourable, should not have exerted himself more in this way. The following statement, however, is important.

In 1782, I had an opportunity of taking down, in writing, in the house of Professor Richardson of Glasgow, a Gaelic poem, of eighty-eight verses, from the recitation of Daniel Kerr, an old man, a native of Argyleshire, very lately, at least, alive, and residing at Paisley. He said, that he had a great deal of Ossian's poetry (*bardachd Ossein*) by heart, which he had learned, in his native country, in his youth. Being desired to fix on any poem that he pleased, he repeated, in a sort of recitative cadence, the episode of the Maid of Craca, already mentioned as introduced by Macpherson into the third book of Fingal. Of Macpherson and his collections, Kerr had never heard.

This same poem is published by Dr Smith *, and in the Perth collection by Gillies; and it occurs, also, in the manuscript of the period of James IV. of which an account is given, by Dr Donald Smith, in the Appendix to the Committee's Report. These editions differ slightly, as might have been expected, from that which I had from Kerr, by the addition, or omission, or transposition, of a few lines; but the poem is the same, and it is the same, in every material respect, with that which fell into the hands of Mr Macpherson. P. 88.

Now we cannot help expressing surprise, that Dr Graham should have given us this fragment with a literal translation. We do not hesitate to say, that it would have been of more value than his seventh book of Temora, which is already in our hands. Does it correspond exactly to Macpherson? or will Mr Laing be able to trace for it a genealogy, similar to that of Dr M'Diarmid's "Address to the Sun?" Again, why did not Dr Graham, or some of his Ossianic friends, follow out Kerr, since he thinks he is still alive, and endeavour to get more from him?—He does not seem duly aware of this being the most important, and indeed almost the only important part of his task.

Dr Graham has given some curious information under the head of Collections of Gaelic poetry: upon Jerome Stone's poem, he says, With

* Giraldus, Topographia Hiberniæ, pars i. c. 5.

* Seandana, p. 175.

With regard to this poem, I have to mention, as an additional proof of the actual transmission of very ancient Gaelic poetry, by oral tradition, through a long period of time, that there is an old woman, now alive, and residing at Kirktown of Aberfoyle, Sarah Maclachlane, a native of Ardgour, in Lochaber, who lately repeated to me this long poem, as given by Mr Mackenzie, verse for verse, with the exception of the transposion of a few stanzas; but with the omission of none. She can repeat no other ancient Gaelic poem; but is well acquainted with the historical tradition of the burning of Taura, the palace of Fingal, with all the wives of the Fingallians; a story which forms the subject of one of the poems given in Dr Smith's Collection, entitled *Losga Toura*. P. 209.

This information is certainly valuable. As we cannot suppose Dr Graham's copy to coincide *verbatum* with that published by the Highland Society from Stone's manuscript, we think he might have given it too, with a literal version.

Our author then proceeds to the collection of Kennedy, some particulars of which our readers may recollect to have met with in our analysis of the report of the Highland Society. A considerable degree of doubt had been thrown on its authenticity by the circumstance that Dr Smith, who received several poems from Kennedy, having pointed out some passages that were particularly beautiful, the latter replied, that these were of his own composition. With the view of sifting this matter to the bottom, Dr Graham wrote to Kennedy, conjuring him to declare precisely what was his own composition and what was not. He received, in return from Kennedy, a letter of fourteen pages, acknowledging that he had composed some part of the collection himself, he thinks about a sixth or seventh part; and declaring his readiness to point out to the Highland Society, every particular passage which was composed by himself. This opportunity Mr Kennedy enjoyed in 1806, having been examined on the subject before a committee of the Society, to whom he gave an account in writing, of every line to which he lays claim. Among these are the whole of Carril, most of Bas Ossian, and detached parts of many other poems. We cannot help wishing that Dr Graham had given copious specimens of the poems so distinguished, and particularly of those where the two were much intermixed, so that we might have formed a clear idea of the difference between them. Kennedy himself alludes, with great complacency, to his own poetical powers, and though these pretensions receive no quarter from Dr Graham, yet others, when they had nothing to bias them, seem to have formed an opposite judgment. Dr Smith had remarked the passages of Kennedy's composing as particularly beautiful; and the Highland Society, previous to the above explanation, had pitched upon Carril and Bas Ossian, which are now wholly or chiefly claimed by him, as the most favourable specimens which they could present to the public.—Kennedy, indeed, from any specimens which we have seen, does not appear to excel in English composition, but that may arise from his being imperfectly acquainted with the language, or little accustomed to write in it. Besides, we see great reason to doubt whether he is responsible for the argument which he has prefixed to the poem of Carril*. He writes to Dr Graham, that this poem is composed from the story *related to him as annexed to the poem*. We may therefore suppose that he gives us the argument literally, as received from his informer, and therefore merits neither praise nor blame from it.

Dr

* See Magazine for 1805, p. 449.

Dr Graham now applied to Dr Smith, but could make nothing of him whatever. He replies, that he has long ago said all he has to say on the subject; that he takes no concern in Gaelic poetry, who may believe or who may disbelieve, and that the stopping of his plough by a shower affects him more than either. He seems, however, to intimate that none of the Gaelic poetry which he published is of his own composition, and that if it was forged, it was not by him.

Our author proceeds next to Mr Macpherson's collection, but as there is no peculiar novelty in his observations, and as our limits are nearly exhausted, we shall content ourselves with referring to the work itself.—Dr Graham then gives the original of the seventh book of Temora, with a literal translation.

The appendix consists of two parts. 1. On the existence of the Druidical order in Scotland. On this subject, Dr Graham supposes that the Druids were originally as numerous and powerful in the northern as in the southern part of the island; that one of the ancestors of Fingal, becoming jealous of their influence, engaged in a successful contest with them, and drove them out of Scotland. This, he says, is the traditionary story, and one of the poems in Dr Smith's collection relates to it.—From this circumstance, he accounts for the degree of refinement which gave birth to the poems, and also for the absence of any regular mythology.

The second article of the appendix is Professor Richardson's dissertation on Ossianic mythology. Here he combats the general idea that these poems are destitute of religious ideas. The mode of being, and the powers which are ascribed to departed heroes, he considers as a species of mythology entirely suitable to the general character of that early period. He has given an elegant, though somewhat diffuse analysis of the manner in which this system of belief is formed, and the principles in the human mind on which it depends. He is surprised, therefore, that Macpherson, Blair, &c. should have discovered no traces of religion in the poems. We must observe, however, that these gentlemen were perfectly aware of the frequent introduction of ghosts to them, but differed from the Professor only as to whether or not such a belief deserves the name of mythology. It is certainly a much more imperfect system than the Grecian, where we find regular and long established Deities, invested with much higher powers. It is not improbable, however, that Ossian's may form the first rudiments of a similar system.

New Works published in EDINBURGH.

ANNALS of Great Britain, from the death of George II. to the peace of Amiens, designed as a continuation of Hume and Smollet's Histories of Great Britain, lately published. 3 vols. demy 8vo. 1l. 7s.

The Edinburgh Review, No. XXI.

New Editions.

Lord Kaimes's sketches of the History of Man. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

——— Elements of Criticism, 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

MR ANDW. GRAY, author of the "Experienced Mill-wright," has in the press a work entitled "The Plough-wright's, assistant," being a new practical Treatise on the Plough, and various other important implements made use of in agriculture. It will form one octavo volume, and will contain fifteen copperplates.

Mr

Mr George Douglas, author of the "Art of Drawing in Perspective," has in the press a Compilation of Mathematical Tables, consisting of Tables of the Logarithms of Numbers, from 1 to 10,000, &c. &c.

No less than three German translations have been undertaken of Sir John Sinclair's Code of Health and Longevity.

Literary Intelligence, English *and* Foreign.

WHEN the late Mr Gilbert Wakefield published his Proposals for a Greek and English Lexicon, a gentleman, who had for a considerable time been employed on a similar work, desisted from his labour, on the supposition that Mr Wakefield's work was ready for the press. But as it appears from Mr Wakefield's memoirs, that he had not proceeded much further in the collection of materials than his interleaved Hedericus, which has been destroyed by fire, that gentleman has now resumed his own work, and will in a short time present the public with a copious and accurate Greek and English Lexicon.

Mr Blair, of the Lock Hospital, is reprinting with improvements his Essay on the Effects of Nitrous Acid, and other analogous Remedies, which have been lately proposed as substitutes for mercury, in the cure of the venereal disease.

Mr Carpenter, author of Observations addressed to Grand Juries, has nearly ready for publication, reflections, that have suggested themselves from the Journal of Messrs. Whitbread, Malthus, Rose, Weyland, and Colquhoun's Plans and Opinions on the Subject of the Poor Laws, with Outlines of a New Plan for bettering the Condition of the Poor, &c.

Dr Carey has in the press, a new edition of his Latin Prosody made Easy, with considerable additions, and improvements, particularly in the part which treats of the different species of verse. An abridgement, for the use of Schools, will be published at the same time with the larger work.

Mr Samuel Young, of the London college of surgeons, has in the press, a course of lectures, addressed to the Students in Surgery, comprising a systematic reform of the modern practice of adhesion, particularly in relation to the abuses of the thread suture, in the surgery of wounds.

Mr Capper's Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom is now nearly completed, and will be ready for publication in a few days. It will be the completest work of the kind which has appeared.

Mr James Grey Jackson, formerly agent for the States General, is preparing for the press an account of his travels in various parts of the Empire of Morocco, across mount Atlas, and thro' the independent provinces. From Mr Jackson having resided a long time in a mercantile capacity at Mogadore, much useful and interesting information is expected to be given in this work.

The works of the late celebrated preacher, Dr Kirwan, dean of Killala, are preparing for the press, and are expected to be published in London in the course of the winter.

Mr Jesse Foot, the friend and executor of Arthur Murphy, has just finished a Life of that Writer, which he has compiled from his original papers, and which will be published in the course of the winter.

Dr Halliday has been employed for the last two years, in preparing memoirs of the late Sir Wm. Pulteny, which are intended to be published in one large volume quarto. It will be accompanied by an engraving of Sir William, after a painting by Raeburn.

Lieutenant John Harriott, resident magistrate of the Thames Police, will publish in a few days, in two volumes, an Account of his travels and adventures in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

The love of literature seems to be gaining ground daily in Ireland, and particularly that class of it which will tend ultimately to make its provinces more frequented and better known, which will not only excite the attention of the stranger, but point out natural beauties and curiosities, unexplored even by the native. The general topography of the country has received partial illustration from the statistical surveys of the counties of Dublin,

lin, Wicklow, Kilkenny, Queen's county, Cavan, Armagh, Monaghan, Meath, Down, Londonderry, Tyrone, Donegal, Sligo, Leitrim, and Mayo, which have been already published, and the recent writings of Sir John Carr, Miss Owenson, and Sir Richard Hoare, have augmented our knowledge of the sister island in no inconsiderable degree.

The Jews in London have lately printed a small volume in Hebrew and English, containing a collection of their prayers and their service used in the synagogues. It appears that the Hebrew language is on the decline among the English Jews, and that they cultivate the study of the language of the country in which they live, considerably more than formerly.

Several gentlemen interested in the Mineralogy of Wales, have determined to have the mountains in that country examined by a practical mineralogist, in order that the various veins of metallic ores contained in them may be worked, if sufficiently valuable. The investigation has succeeded as far as yet pursued beyond expectation, and in a small part of the prescribed range of mineralogical examination, several rich veins of copper ore have been discovered, and an extensive vein of lead ore traced across a valley near Linfair, in Merionethshire, under a strata of rock not more than two feet in thickness. This vein has been opened, and is now working to great advantage.

A beautiful medal will soon be struck from dies, executing under the direction of Mr Teed, Lancaster-court, Strand, in commemoration of the abolition of the slave trade, from a model by Rouse, of William Wilberforce, Esq. the reverse from an appropriate design by Mr Smirke.

The Museum of the late Dr W. Hunter, has, in the course of the last summer, been sent from London, and deposited in the building prepared for its reception, in the University of Glasgow; and the advantages which the possession of so valuable a treasure will give to that seminary of learning will be of the first importance. This museum is universally known as one of the most august monuments of the love of science, now existing in the world. In the number, usefulness, and neatness of the anatomical preparations it stands unrivalled. No man can approach the Hunterian museum without being convinced that no exertion of art, nor expence has been wanting to illustrate and embellish a science which Dr Hunter's own studies carried to such a degree of excellence, as to make the metropolis the first School of anatomy in the world. The collection of medals acquired at an immence expence, exceeds that of every other Cabinet in Europe, that made by the late Kings of France alone excepted. The latter, which, before the establishment of Dr Hunter's, was without a rival, can hardly claim a superiority, but in many respects it is confessedly inferior. Dr Hunter, who was not more distinguished by his profession than by his knowledge of these treasures, employed himself in conjunction with the learned Dr Combe, in publishing a part of them in three divisions; one containing the Greek cities, another the Persian, Phœnician, Samaritan, Punic, &c. and the third the Greek kings. The library comprehends most of the early-printed books of the fifteenth century, the rare editions of the classics, the expensive works of natural history and antiquities, and particularly all the curious and valuable books in medicine. In addition to the printed books there is a considerable collection of manuscripts in all the languages which are cultivated by men of erudition. The collection of natural history is enriched with specimens of the most beautiful subjects in every class. The class of fossils, and likewise that of corals, and of birds, possess many specimens that are peculiar to this cabinet. The class of shells is ample and elegant, and the same character is applicable to that of insects. There is also a numerous catalogue of miscellaneous curiosities not reducible to any particular arrangement.

The learned have long doubted the existence of a printing-office, said to have been established by the celebrated astronomer, Tycho Brahe, in the island of Hueu, or Ween, in the Sound, in the Observatory of Urienburgh, erected for him on that island by Frederic II. of Denmark. The existence of this printing office is now proved, by the following titles of two works, which Tycho Brahe caused to be printed at Urianburgh. They are both in quarto, and one

one is entitled, "De Mundi Ætherei recentioribus Phænominis, liber secundus. Uraniburgi in Insula Hellesponti Danici Huena, imprimebat auctoris Typographus Christophorus Weida, Anno Domini, 1588." The title of the other is "Tychonis Brahe Dani Epistolarum Astronomicarum, liber primus, Uraniburgi ex officina Typographica, auctoris. Anno domini 1596." In the last work, are found many letters from Tycho Brahe to the Landgrave William of Hesse, wherein he mentions the printing office, and paper-mills, he had established at Uranienburgh; and in the latter work is an engraving on wood, of the house in which this printing office was established.

The Bombardment of Copenhagen has produced some unhappy effects to literature. Besides several private libraries which have been destroyed, the valuable collection of books, which belonged to Professors Risbrigh, Wolf, Kierulf, and Woldike, were consumed by the flames. Three printing offices were destroyed, with several books and manuscripts of great value; and, among others, Olafsen's Icelandic Dictionary, printed at the expence of the Royal Academy of Sciences.

The French appear at present, to be actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, especially in introducing into that extensive empire the improved English practice.

M. Pictet, who is well known in England, having been some time in London with Count Rumford, has commenced a work entitled "a Course of English Agriculture, with Explanations for the use of the husbandmen of France." This work is intended to form ten volumes, in octavo.

The authors of the Bibliotheque Britannique are about reprinting the ten volumes formerly published by them on Agriculture. They have selected from the mass of English publications whatever could be useful to the husbandman in France and on the Continent, to which they have added the results of the experience of a good practical farmer in France, contrasting them with those described by the English writers. The improvements in the breed of sheep, and the course of crops, have peculiarly engaged their attention, and on these subjects more numerous facts and observations are given than in any other work.

M. Depere has published a Manual of Agriculture, without the use of Manure. In this work the author expatiates on the advantage of his plan, as the rotation of crops, &c. and states that the whole is founded on experiments adopted and made at the experimental farm at Reffy.

France is divided into districts, over which regular huntsmen and verdurers are distributed, for the preservation of forests, and the destruction of wild beasts. The chief of one of these districts, comprising four departments, in his official report, states, that from the 1st of May, 1806, to the first of May 1807, there were killed in the department of Aude, where the chief resides, three bears, 111 wolves, thirty-one foxes and eleven badgers; in the department of l'Herault, thirty-nine wolves; in that of Aveyron, seventy-one wolves; and in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, seventeen wolves, five foxes, and one badger; making a total of wild beasts destroyed in one division, of three bears, two hundred and thirty-eight wolves, thirty-six foxes, and twelve badgers.

A daily paper has been lately commenced at the Hague, called the "Royal Courant." It is printed in the Dutch language, and has one or more columns devoted to the arts and sciences, and to foreign literature, particularly to the English.

Besides the ruins in the Illinois and Wabash countries, of which accounts have frequently been given, there are others not less remarkable, several hundred miles farther west, particularly in the country about the great falls of the Mississippi. On approaching these falls, called St Anthony's, pyramids of earth are frequently met with from thirty to seventy, and even eighty feet in height. These are most probably the tombs of the ancient kings and cheftains of this part of America, though there are others which are thought to have been erected in consequence of some signal victory, and possibly to cover the bodies of those who were slain. In digging horizontally into several of these pyramids, a little above the base there is generally found a stratum of a white substance, somewhat like moist lime, and rather glutinous, extend-

tending in all probability several yards within, or perhaps nearly the whole length of the diametrical line. There is every reason to believe this consolidated, chalky substance, to be the remains of skeletons buried twenty centuries ago, and converted, by time and the operations of natural causes, into their present state. Many tokens remain on both sides of the Mississipi of their being in ancient ages as well cultivated and as thickly inhabited as the country on the Danube or the Rhine, and which sufficiently prove that the denominating of America a new world has been an opinion too hastily taken up. A copper mine was opened some years since further down the Mississipi, and, to the great surprise of the labourers, a large collection of the mining tools were found several fathoms below the surface of the earth. Another person, in digging for a well, discovered a furnace of brick work, five fathoms below the present surface, and in this furnace were found a quantity of coals and burnt wood. Not long since, at a spot on the Ohio, where the banks had been wasted by the undermining of the water, a stone dropped out, of the harder kind of black marble, about seven pounds in weight, having twelve equal surfaces, each surface being mathematically equilateral and equiangular five sided figures.

Near the falls of the Mississipi, there is a salt spring in the bed of the river, which has been inclosed with stone work of unknown antiquity, to keep out the fresh water. In times of freshes, however, the river overflows the stone-work, and mixes, with the brine, so that it does not afford salt to the savages hereabouts until the river is considerably fallen. In several places, circular fortifications have been discovered in the same country; these are constantly inclosed with deep ditches, and fenced with a breast-work. Some other facts will appear soon on this subject in the travels of Mr Ashe into these countries.

Poetry.

Admonitory Verses.

Eternal Providence! supreme o'er all!
Thy interposing arm in love extend!
From that dread pow'r which would the world inthrall,
Our lives, our liberties, our all defend!

When shall Ambition's desolating sword,
Sated with blood, its ruthless carnage cease?
When, to her earnest vows and prayers restor'd,
Shall bleeding Albion hail returning Peace?

To God's resistless will submissive bow,
Ye who contemplate these eventful times!
He plucks the laurel from the conqueror's brow,
When fill'd the ample measure of his crimes:

Bids the destroying angel stay his hand,
Mov'd by his people's penitential tears;
With the protecting shield defends their land;
Their foes repels, and dissipates their fears.

Warn'd by his judgements, and the awful fate
Of mighty nations, ravaged and o'erthrown,
May vital Reformation, ere too late,
Avert his threaten'd vengeance from our own *!

Now

---

* If the account published, in some of the newspapers, of the celebration of the Duke of Clarence's birth-day, at Bushy Park, be correct, it may be considered as a fair criterion by which to judge of our progress in national reformation. If, at a period when our national concerns wear such a gloomy aspect, those who have such an interest in the salvation of the country, and in the preservation of our unrivalled consti-

Now singlehanded, 'gainst a hostile world
BRITANNIA His Almighty aid implores,
While her triumphant banners are unfurl'd,
To drive the fierce invaders from her shores.

While faithless friends with deadly foes combine,
His overruling hand let all adore;
In infidel despondency repine,—
Of impious human prowess vaunt,—no more.

And O, no more be the distracted State
By anarchy and envious factions torn;
The victim of intrigue and party hate,
The sport of folly; of her foes the scorn.

Henceforth may Wisdom at her helm preside;
Her sacred rights and independance guard,
A nation's confidence, the patriot's pride;
A nation's gratitude a just reward!

Eternal Providence! supreme o'er all!
Thy interposing arm in love extend!
From that dread pow'r which would the world inthral,
Our lives, our liberties our all defend!

St Andrews,
Nov. 21st. 1807. } WM. ROBB.

---

stitution, and who, if they are not to be influenced by any higher motives, ought, for their own sake, to set an example of regularity and decorum, can thus outrage common decency and public opinion, what is to be expected of the lower classes of society? What, but that which we daily witness,—the unblushing effrontery with which they imitate the licentious and profligate manners of their more criminal superiors? By piety and morality, communities, as well as individuals, prosper, under the blessing of Providence; and irreligion, and immorality, and dissipation, are the certain forerunners of the ruin of both. Where national dissipation and licentiousness have arrived at such a height, reformation or ruin, therefore, must be the consequence; and, to use the words of a late pious and elegant writer, "if the chastisements of heaven will restore those virtues which prosperity seems to have impaired, such corrections must be reckoned among the favours of providence."

GLENDONNEN'S RAID,

Continued from p. 768.

WHEN they came to the Bishop's yett,
There all was still as still could be,
But out then turn'd the young Jock Greive,
Saying, "My lord bishop will get a fley."

Then he pull'd down a massy stone,
It was a marble, polish'd fine,
And he made bolts and bars to flee,
And he and his fifteen men went in.

"Get up, get up, my good lord bishop,
"Get up and pray for you and me,
"And pray we may all return in peace,
"And laden with spoil to our countrye."

The bishop started from his bed,
And down he kneel'd upon the floor,
And he said his creeds, and t[illegible]'d his beads,
He knew it would be his hindmost hour.

"Get up, get up, my good lord bishop,
"One question only answer me,
"How many Scotsmen have ye hang'd,
"And how many chain'd is here with "thee?"

"Away, away, thou haughty Scot,
And of your talking let me be,
I have more serious things to mind,
'Tis not a time to prate with thee.

My life is but a single life,
I'll scorn to beg that life of thee,
But if I have a friend in all England,
This outrage shall revenged be.

I know my days are at an end,
Then do thy worst, and put me down,
But mind, ev'n now, and evermore,
That I'm lord bishop of Carlisle town."

Jock Greive he turn'd him round about,
A brave and generous man was he,
"My good lord bishop, ye are so brave
In faith I fain your friend would be.

I winna wrong a hair o' your head,
Your goud and gear untouch'd shall be;"
"May God thee bless, the Bishop cried,
'Tis more than I could hope from thee.

May all the saints and angels good,
And all the blessed Trinitye,
Shower down their blessings on Jock Greive.
For what this day he has done to me!

I'll never wrong a Scot again,
Since for my life I'm bound to thee
And while I have power in Cumberland,
The Scots shall find a friend in me.

Your men shall all return again,
With gold and gear to their countrye,
And all the Scots in prison here,
This day shall join your companye."

"I give you thanks, my noble lord,
For my countrymen ye have granted me.
Now would ye grant us your bonny niece,
How happy would Glendonnen be"!

"Glen-

" Glendonnen is an arrant thief,
Of horse and kye he has herried me,
Before I grant him my bonny niece,
I'll grant my niece, Jock Greive, to thee."

(*To be continued.*)

THE SNOW-DROP.

Written by J—— JACKSON, *while undergardener at Kinnaird*, 1801.

Communicated by Dr Tytler.

BEHOLD! amidst the wintry storm
A harbinger of spring,
The snow-drop sweet, whose beauteous form
I now essay to sing.

Its bosom fair as Phoebus beam,
And purer than the snow,
That rises round its little stem,
And hides its leaves below.

A veil, than India's silk more fine,
Upon its neck descends:
Its head doth modestly recline,
And elegantly bends.

To hide that face, where virgin white
Vies with the crimson dye,
Why, lovely flow'r, thus shun our sight,
And still avert thine eye?

Dost thou for Phoebus absence mourn,
Who shuns th' unkindly plain?
Thine innocence and love might turn
The ureant back again.

Yes, he returns, soon shall his ray
Thy virgin form embrace,
Upon thy blushing bosom play,
And cheer thy drooping face.

O! lovely, little, modest flow'r,
So may my bosom be,
Amidst life's storms, unstain'd and pure,
And innocent as thee.

TO WOMAN.

(*From Anacreon.*)

BENIGNANT Nature, prompt to save,
Fit arms to every creature gave.
The spiral horn, long, tapering, full,
Crown'd the stern forehead of the bull.
The steed with swiftness scours the plain,
With fins the fishes cleave the main.
The plumy race on pinions dare
Ascend the crystal wilds of air:
While hung with foam the lion shows
His gnashing fangs in hideous rows;
To man, superior far design'd,
To man she gave a taste refin'd,
The awful, grand, immortal mind!

But what, ah what hath Nature giv'n
To thee, thou, "last, best gift of Heav'n!".
Oh woman! say?—she gave thee wiles
Of love, and soul-subduing smiles;
Gave thee thine inmost heart to speak
In crimson blushes on thy cheek;
She arm'd thee with the potent sigh,
Kindled the lightning of thine eye,
And crown'd thee, blest with every grace,
Sole sovereign of the human race!

J. B.

TO THE ROSE.

From the same.

HOW sweet the wreath, in which combine
Love's radiant flower and Bacchus' vine,
Whilst the gay bowl and dimpled smile
The chequered hours of life beguile!

O rose! thy crimson leaves diffuse
Divine perfumes and nectar'd dews;
Within thy tender folds appear
The treasur'd sweets of earth and air;
Each charm, each sweet to thee is giv'n,
Thou pride of earth, thou joy of heav'n,
Whose bloom all other bloom effaces!
Light Cupid dancing with the Graces
With thy bright gems in many a fold
Entwines his locks of fleecy gold.
Come—crown me, then; and, near thy shrine,
O Bacchus, fired with generous wine,
I'll sing, while roses deck my lyre,
While roses all my song inspire.

And thou, dear maid! whose charms demand
The tribute of Anacreon's hand,
As through the rapid dance we move,
Inspired by music and by love,
Let clustering roses deck, not hide,
Thy snowy bosom's swelling pride!

J. B.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE MORNING SUN?

A Song.

HAVE you seen the morning sun
Tinge the mountains brow with gold?
Have you seen each op'ning flow'r,
Its beauties to his beams unfold?

Have you seen the silver dew
Impearl bright each leafy spray,
While ev'ry bird in artless strains,
Salutes with joy the new-born day?

Have you seen the moonlight mild
Sleeping on the plains around,
While not a breeze disturbs the stream,
And dove-ey'd Peace broods o'er the ground?

But sweeter far than sunny ray,
Or silver dew is LAURA's smile;
Her form is fairer than the rose,
And all the flow'rs that deck the soil.

Sweeter than the moon's pale beam,
And brighter far are LAURA's eyes;
When she vouchsafes a tender glance,
My heart is cheer'd, and sorrow flies.

When she is absent from my sight,
No joy can soothe my anxious breast;
But give me LAURA in my arms,
Then, then alone I'm truly blest.

Scriba.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

EAST INDIES.

THE latest intelligence from this quarter was brought to the India House on the 24th of Oct. by Lieut. Col. M'Quarrie, of the 73d regt. who came overland with dispatches from the several Governments in India. He left Bombay on the 19th of March, at which time the British possessions in India were in a state of perfect peace and tranquillity, and improving prosperity.

The Colonel also brought dispatches from the Emperor of Persia, who has appointed an Ambassador to Bombay, to convey to the India Company assurances of his friendship. His Britannic Majesty a short time ago had appointed Sir Harford Jones Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Persia, and, in order to hasten the measures of an amicable intercourse so important to the interests of our Indian possessions, his Excellency embarked with his suite at Portsmouth on board the Sapphire frigate on the 27th Oct. and sailed direct for Bombay, in order to proceed to the capital of the Persian Monarch.

The impediments which lately opposed our trade on the Persian frontiers have been happily removed, the Government having disclaimed all knowledge of them. During the suspended intercourse by land, upward of 600,000 maunds of Indigo, exclusive of other articles, were sent by sea from Bengal to Persia and Arabia. The article of Indigo was so scarce at Bengal, that two Portuguese Indiamen, who were loading for Europe, could not procure any, and were forced to take in cargoes of piece goods.

In February last, the strong fortress of Chumeer, in the district of Koonah, some time in the possession of irregular troops, whose depredations had disturbed that district, was carried by assault by a detachment under the command of Colonel Hawkins, led by Capt. Delamain, after a most obstinate and desperate resistance; the whole of the garrison, consisting of 300 men, were either killed within the fort, or by the cavalry, in attempting to escape. Lieut. M'Gregor, of his Majesty's 17th foot, and Lieut. M'Queen, of the 1st native infantry, were killed, with 30 or 40 Europeans and natives. The nephew of Runjeet Sing, it was rumoured, was among the slain.

It is stated, upon the authority of private letters from India, that disaffection had not subsided among the native troops, when the last dispatches left Madras. At a *fete* given at that place by Sir John Cradock, it is said, that the Seapoys intended to murder the company, but that the plot was discovered by some persons who heard the wives of the Sepoys entreating their husbands to desist from their horrible design, in consequence of which the ringleaders were taken into custody. It is further said, that Sir John Cradock having received private intelligence of the conspiracy, had placed the whole European force at Madras on duty that day, which disconcerted the plot.

In consequence of the disaffection which has appeared in several of the Sepoy corps, and which produced such melancholy consequences at Vellore in July 1806, the Governor of Madras has published the following Proclamation on the subject:—

A Proclamation.

"The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, having observed that in some late instances an extraordinary degree of agitation has prevailed among several corps of the native army of this coast, it has been his Lordship's particular endeavour to ascertain the motives which may have led to conduct so different from that which formerly distinguished the native army. From this enquiry it has appeared, that many persons of evil intention have endeavoured, for malicious purposes, to impress upon the native troops a belief that it is the wish of the British Government to convert them by forcible means to Christianity; and his Lordship in Council has observed with concern that such malicious

cious reports have been believed by many of the native troops.

"The Right Hon. the Governor in Council therefore deems it proper, in this public manner, to repeat to the native troops his assurance, that the same respect which has been invariably shewn by the British Government for their religion, and for their customs, will be always continued; and that no interruption will be given to any native, whether Hindoo or Mussulman, in the practice of his religious ceremonies.

"His Lordship in Council desires that the native troops will not give belief to the idle rumours which are circulated by enemies of their happiness, who endeavour, with the basest designs, to weaken the confidence of the troops in the British Government. His Lordship in Council desires that the native troops will remember the constant attention and humanity which have been shewn by the British Government, in augmenting the pay of the native officers and Sepoys; by allowing liberal pensions to those who have done their duty faithfully; by making ample provision for the families of those who may have died in battle; and by receiving their children into the service of the Hon. Company, to be treated with the same care and bounty as their fathers had experienced.

"The Right Hon. the Governor in Council trusts that the native troops, remembering these circumstances, will be sensible of the happiness of their situation, which is greater than what the troops of any other part of the world enjoy, and that they will continue to observe the same good conduct for which they were distinguished in the days of General Lawrence, of Sir Eyre Coote, and of other renowned heroes.

"The native troops must at the same time be sensible, that if they should fail in the duties of their allegiance, and shew themselves disobedient to their officers, their conduct will not fail to receive merited punishment, as the British Government is not less prepared to punish the guilty, than to protect and distinguish those who are deserving of its favour.

"It is directed that this paper be translated with care into the Tamul, Telinga, and Hindoostany languages; and that copies of it be circulated to each native battalion, of which the European officers are enjoined and ordered to be careful in making it known to every native officer and Sepoy under his command.

"It is also directed that copies of this paper be circulated to all the magistrates and collectors under this Government, for the purpose of being fully understood in all parts of the country.

"Published by order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council,

"G. BUCHAN,

"Chief Secretary to Government."

"*Dated in Fort St George, Dec.* 3. 1806."

It is generally supposed, and we think with some reason, that the numerous arrivals of English missionaries in India for some years past, have excited the jealousy of the natives. The India Company have always prohibited these persons from having a passage in their ships; but they easily find their way eastward in American bottoms, the usual mode of conveyance by which they have got out. It is reported, that in order to quiet the minds of the natives, and to preserve the necessary discipline in the Sepoy troops, all these Missionaries will be ordered to leave India.

Accounts have been lately received from the Baptist Missionaries at Serampore, in Bengal. They were all well in Nov. last. They are busily employed in translating the Scriptures into several languages of the East. Mr Fernandez of Dinagepore, Kristnoo, and Petumber sen. the two last baptized natives, and all of approved talents and fidelity, were set apart, after trial, by laying on hands and solemn worship, as additional Missionaries among the Hindoos. They propose to establish stations about 100 miles distant from each other, in which one European and two or three natives of their number are to be placed, to preach, distribute the translations of the Scriptures, religious tracts (of which they have printed and dispersed very great numbers,) and to set up schools. Dinagepore, where Mr Fernandez resides, is one of them. Mr Chamberlaine is to be fixed at another, near Nuddea, half way between Serampore and Dinagepore, on the Hoogly.

Letters have been received from Mess. Mar-

Mardon, Biss, Moore, and Rowe, the Missionaries who sailed last year from Bristol for Serampore, *via* America.—They were all well with their families.

The merchants of Bengal have voted a grand golden vase of the value of 5000 guineas to his Excellency the Marquis of Wellesley, the late Governor General, as a mark of their esteem, and a token of the high sense they entertain of his unparalleled exertions during the wars with Tippoo Sultan, Scindiah, and Holkar.

The officers of Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley's division of the army who served under him in the Decan, in the campaign of 1803, have also voted to his Excellency a superb golden vase of the value of 2000 guineas, and have appointed Col. Wallace to present the same, accompanied by an appropriate letter.

The Small-pox last year raged thro'-out Malacca with a virulence before unknown; not a single instance occurred of a recovery when the infection had been caught in the natural way.—Dr Loftie, the garrison surgeon, introduced inoculation by the Cow Pox, and saved many lives, and has since very generally introduced the Vaccine Process, the natives flocking to him from all parts to be inoculated.

The Small-pox has also occasioned a dreadful mortality in those parts of Arabia bordering on the Persian Gulf. The son of Sheik Ramah was amongst the victims. The British Resident has profited by the alarm resulting from this fatal visitation to introduce Vaccination. All the principal natives submitted to the process.

Ceylon.

Letters from Ceylon, of date April 7th, state, that some changes had taken place in the ministry of the King of Candy, highly favourable to the British interest. The Prime Minister, the violent enemy of the English, has been disgraced and thrown into prison, upon suspicion of a conspiracy against his master. The officers who fell into the hands of the Candians during the last war, have been treated with great indulgence, and it is hoped will soon be released.

Accounts have been received at Columbo from Major Davie, who was supposed to be butchered, with his comrades, by the troops of the King of Candy, about five years ago. Major Davie is still alive in the capital of Candy. He has contrived to write a line or two on a leaf of Johnson's dictionary, merely stating the fact of his existence. This communication has been conveyed to one of the British outposts, and thence transmitted to the head-quarters.

China.

A Catholic Missionary at Pekin has been sentenced to imprisonment for life, for converting a great number of Chinese to Christianity. Several military and civil officers, soldiers, &c. have been punished, partly for aiding his pious labours, partly for negligence in suffering the people to be corrupted.—All the Christian converts have been sent into banishment or slavery, and their books, with the blocks with which they were printed, and all their papers, publicly burnt. The Gospel had, however, been publicly preached in numerous churches, and is supposed to have made such impressions on the natives, as even the persecution to which they were exposed would not efface.

In October 1806, a very serious difference arose betwixt the Chinese Government and the English factory at Canton. It originated in a scuffle on board an English ship, betwixt a Chinese man and an English sailor, in which it is said the latter struck the Chinese with a handspike, which blow afterwards caused his death. The Chinese Government demanded up the Englishman for capital punishment, (or another in his place, according to the laws of their country;) but the offender had absconded, and was not to be found; and indeed the English crews denied any knowledge of the deed itself, or of the person who had perpetrated it. This answer would not satisfy the Chinese Government, who ordered all the British on board their ships, and to quit Canton without delay; and all future intercourse betwixt them was strictly prohibited. However, the Captains of the English vessels having expostulated strongly on the injustice of the demand, and made some valuable presents to the relations of the deceased, the matter was at length, with much difficulty, amicably adjusted, and the usual intercourse was again restored.

Africa.

AFRICA.

A most furious war is raging between the Beys of Tunis and Algiers, the former wishing to shake off his dependence on the latter. The Tunisians laid siege to Constantine, but were obliged to raise it, and retire with great loss; but assembling the remainder of their forces, they gave battle to the Algerines, and totally defeated them, taking a great part of their army prisoners, with all their artillery, baggage, stores, 130 tents, and 4000 camels.

Another vindictive and sanguinary war has commenced among certain African tribes, on the coast of Anamaboo, which threatened at one time the destruction of the British settlements on that coast, but is likely to be ultimately highly advantageous to them. We have long official details on the subject; but must confine ourselves to the following outline of them:—

The contending tribes bordered on the country of the Ashantees, a people greatly advanced in civilization beyond their neighbours, and whose King, a man of a capacious mind, high honour, and uncommon bravery, interposed his mediation, until, provoked by the treachery of the offending chiefs, he led an army into the field against them, defeated them, and pursued them towards the sea coast, destroying every place in which they had found protection.—When advancing towards Anamaboo, he had notice, that if he approached the English fort, he would be fired on. The garrison consisted of only Mess. White, Meredith, Swaney, Baines, and Smith, 24 soldiers, and the Company's slaves and boys. The Ashantees took the town, and rushed under the walls of the fort. A dreadful carnage ensued, and 2000 of the Ashantees fell by our fire. Mr White was wounded severely, and Mess. Meredith, Swaney, and Baines, slightly. The fort was, however, hard pressed, until a reinforcement arrived from Cape Coast Castle, and an accommodation afterwards took place, on what terms is not mentioned. The discomfited tribes had, in the mean time, fled to Cape Coast, where the inhabitants gave them protection, but, by the prudence and address of Mr Torrance, of the English garrison, the disastrous consequences to be apprehended were averted. He seized one of the offending chiefs, and sent notice of it, by a flag of truce, to the King of the Ashantees, who was so much pleased, that he permitted 1500 women, who had taken refuge in the fort of Anamaboo, to be removed to Cape Coast. Mr T. had afterwards an amicable interview with the King, who promised, when he was avenged of his enemies, to return to Anamaboo to settle regulations for trade, and arrange all points for the future welfare of the country. These people have ivory and gold in abundance, but every possible impediment has been opposed to our intercourse with them by other tribes, who saw how beneficial it would be to both nations. At the date of the accounts, the hostile tribes still kept the field, but had sustained successive defeats, and the war must have been soon terminated.

AMERICA.

Trial of Colonel Burr.

The public mind has been much engaged respecting the trial of Colonel Burr, for high treason, which, after much preliminary arrangement, commenced at Richmond in Virginia, on Monday the 17th of August. The Court continued to sit till the 22d, when the counsel for the United States requested indulgence till the 24th, to answer the great variety of arguments which had been adduced. This was accordingly granted them. The points on which the prisoner's counsel insisted were, 1. That the accused not having been *present* at the time of the overt act, no evidence could be adduced to prove his connection with that overt act. 2. That an overt act not being proved, the prosecution falls to the ground.

Mr Eaton, the principal witness examined on the 20th, stated, that he knew nothing of any overt act committed by Aaron Burr; but concerning his treasonable expressions he knew much, and to these expressions his evidence related. He stated himself to be the person employed against the states of Barbary; and having been ill-used by his country, was supposed by Burr to entertain opinions hostile to his Government.

The design of Colonel Burr, as stated by this gentleman, was to revolutionize the territory west of Alleghanny, and estab-

establish an independent empire there; New Orleans to be the capital, and he himself to be the chief; organizing a military force on the waters of the Mississippi, and carrying conquest to Mexico. This revolution Mr Eaton states Mr Burr to have considered as a matter of right, inherent in the people, and constitutional—a revolution which would rather be advantageous than detrimental to the United States; a revolution which must eventually take place.

Mr Eaton was cross-examined by Colonel Burr; and there appears to have been symptoms of great warmth exhibited in Court by both parties, for which the witnesses apologised. The only overt act which the evidence established, on the 22d, was building boats on the Ohio; the relevancy of this was disputed by the prisoner's counsel; and their arguments were replied to by the National Counsel on the 24th, on which day the trial was resumed.

On the 26th the Jury returned their verdict, finding the said Aaron Burr, from the evidence adduced, *not guilty* of the charge of high treason.

In the beginning of September, Col. Burr was again tried for a misdemeanour and acquitted. We understand he is to be tried a third time in the particular province where the overt act is said to have been committed.

Two Juries of 48 each were cited for the first trial before it could proceed.—No less than 44 were challenged, and rejected, having declared that they had conceived strong prepossessions against the prisoner from the numerous publications in the newspapers respecting his conduct.

Court martial on Deserters.

On the 26th of August, a Court martial was held on board the Belleisle man of war in Halifax harbour, to try Jenkins Ratford, of the Halifax sloop of war, for mutiny, desertion, and contempt. The members were, the Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, K. B. Rear-Admiral of the White, President:—Capts. Francis Pickmore, W. C. Fahie, Edward Hawker, John Erskine Douglas, Philip Beaver, and Nath. Day Cochrane,—being all the Captains of the rank of post at the place. Lord James Townsend, commander of the Halifax, was the prosecutor. His Lordship's evidence was as follows:

"A squadron of his Majesty's ships was lying in Hampton Roads in March last. On the 7th of that month, I went on board the Mermaid, but on hearing a firing from the Halifax about six o'clock in the evening, I immediately returned on board; when Lieut. Carter informed me that five men (viz. Richard Hubert, George North, Henry Saunders, William Hill, and Jenkins Ratford) had rose on Mr Turner, midshipman, and deserted with the jolly-boat. The next morning, I sent Lieut. Masters to Norfolk, to acquaint Captain Hollis and the British Consul of the desertion of the men—on his return, he reported to me that he had seen some of them, one in particular, Richard Hubert, parading the streets with the American flag, then recruiting for the Chesapeake.—I then went up myself to Norfolk, and told the British Consul—and finding that the men had entered for the Chesapeake, I applied to Lieut. Sinclair, who was entering men for her; and received for answer, that there were no men entered for her by the names I gave; but if any deserters had entered, I must apply to the Magistrates; which I did through the Consul, who, I believe, applied to the Mayor and Civil Power. I also applied to Capt. Decatur, who referred me to Lieut. Sinclair; but I met with no success in recovering the men.—I met the prisoner Ratford, with Saunders the boatswain's mate, after my application, and asked them the reason they did not return to the ship?—Saunders said he would; and immediately went with me about 20 yards; when the prisoner laid hold of his arm, and said he would be d—d if he should return to the ship—that he was in the *land of liberty*—that he would do as he liked—and that I had no business with him. The prisoner was very abusive."

A number of witnesses corroborated the facts of the desertion and mutinous behaviour of the prisoner. Likewise that he was born in London, and had entered voluntarily into his Majesty's navy, and received a bounty of £5, and that he was taken out of the American ship Chesapeake after she struck to the Leopard.

The prisoner made no defence, but threw

threw himself on the mercy of the Court.

The Court then adjourned from the quarter deck, to consider of the evidence; and, after maturely weighing the same, were of opinion, that the charges against Jenkins Ratford were proved, and adjudged him to suffer death, by being hung at the yard-arm of such one of his Majesty's ships, and at such time, as the Commander in Chief at Halifax shall direct; which sentence, being signed by each Member, and the Court assembling again on the quarter-deck, the prisoner being brought forward, and the witnesses and audience admitted, was read by the Judge Advocate accordingly. After which the President addressed the prisoner in nearly the following words:—

"You have now heard the awful sentence of the Court—You have been found guilty of deserting from the service of your country, which, at all times, is highly criminal; if it was possible to make it more so, it is at the present crisis, when Great Britain is struggling for her very existence. Your deserting from the Halifax, and entering into the American navy, has been attended with most serious and unfortunate consequences, affecting the peace of both countries. The offences of which you have been found guilty, are of so flagrant a nature, that I cannot flatter you with the least hopes of pardon; I therefore, earnestly recommend your employing the short time you have to live in making your peace with Heaven.

"All who are now present, and have witnessed this trial, as well as the crews of others of his Majesty's ships, must be convinced of the heinous crime of desertion: More particularly so, when it is attended with mutinous and contemptuous behaviour to your officers—the fate of the unfortunate prisoner will, I trust, sink deep into your minds, and prevent the continuance of an offence hurtful to your country, and disgraceful to the character of British seamen."

On the 31st of August, at a quarter past nine o'clock, the sentence of the Court Martial was carried into effect at the fore-yard-arm of his Majesty's sloop of war Halifax.

On the 8th of September the other three seamen who were taken out of the Chesapeake, (viz. Wm. Ware, Dan. Martin, and John Strachan,) were also tried, and sentenced to receive 500 lashes each, which however were remitted by the Admiral on account of their former good character. They were all native Americans, but had voluntarily entered at Portsmouth, and received a bounty of 5l. each.

The Halifax papers speak with indignation at the encouragement still given to deserters by the Americans, and of the base artifices to seduce our seamen, of which they give the following as one of the most recent instances:—

"The Jason frigate had returned from New York, whither she had been sent with dispatches for our Consul, but the Captain was not permitted to have any communication with the shore.—Having sent a Lieutenant on shore, the moment that the boat landed, the American rabble incited the seamen to desert, telling them that, "they were now in the land of liberty," and the crew actually left the boat. The officer, endeavouring to intimidate them, was surrounded by the mob, and would have been tarred and feathered, but for the interference of an American Captain. After this, in consequence of some inflammatory papers dispersed among the crew of the Jason by the Americans, a mutiny broke out among them. They put on the gratings, placing shot-boxes on them, to prevent the officers coming up, and rushed aft to lower the boats, for the purpose of deserting. The officers fortunately found their way on deck, and got possession of the small arms, when the mutineers retreated below, and surrendered, and 45 of them were put in irons. It did not appear that they meant to offer any violence to their officers, further than securing them till they escaped on shore."

Eleven of the mutineers of the Jason had been tried by a Court Martial at Halifax, and sentenced to be hanged. Five of them suffered on the 12th of October.

On the 5th Oct. Admiral Cochrane sailed from Halifax, in the Belleisle with the Ramillies, Ethalion, Acasta, and Melampus, for Barbadoes, from whence he was expected to sail immediately to attack the Danish West-India Islands.

The indignation of the Americans has been directed to another object, in con-

consequence of a truly impudent outrage committed by the French, in the capture of an American vessel in an American port. The following are the particulars :—

"The Othello, from Liverpool, had arrived in the Patuxent, and, soon after her arrival, the Captain of the French ship Patriote came on board her. After remaining some time, he returned to his own ship, alongside of which was a small schooner, which in a short time came up, and commenced firing upon the Othello. The Othello sent off a boat to enquire into the cause of the firing, when she was informed by the commander of the schooner, that he would make a prize of the Othello, as coming from an English port, having British manufactures on board. The Othello was made a prize of, and carried off to sea.

"The Americans perceiving this transaction, immediately equipped and manned six gun-boats, with which they set off in pursuit, and in a short time came up with the schooner and Othello, both of which they retook. The French crew was brought ashore, and committed to prison."

What steps have been taken by the American Government, in consequence of this outrage, we know not; it is related, in the official journals, with that coolness and Christian resignation under the Corsican lash, for which their party is on all occasions distinguished. The French minister, however, has undertaken the investigation of the affair, and has promised to give up the Capt. of the Patriote, if it should be found that he authorised or aided in the attack.

Mr Munroe, the American minister at London, has at length taken his departure for America. He has, we understand, been furnished by the British Cabinet with their determination and stipulations on all points in dispute between the two Governments, to which they mean implicitly to adhere, without submitting hereafter to the least material alteration. These documents are to be laid before the Congress with all convenient speed; and it is not until the discussions upon them shall have been had, that we can calculate on future results. The Americans, on their part, are reported to be as firmly determined to risk a rupture with England, rather than allow their ships of war to be searched, or abandon their claim of reparation for the attack upon the Chesapeake.

Mr Rose, jun. sailed from Portsmouth in the Statira frigate on the 12th of November for America, on a special mission respecting the affair of the Chesapeake; the American Ministers, Mess. Monro and Pinkney, not being possessed of powers sufficient to conclude any thing respecting the matters in dispute.

The Americans have published a letter from Mr Merry, late British Ambassador to the United States, to a gentleman in New York, in which he says that the British Government had disavowed the principle upon which Admiral Berkeley acted in the affair of the Chesapeake. They also state, that the British Government had signified to Mr Monroe that it does not, nor has not at any time, maintained the pretension of a right to search ships of war, in the national service of any state, for deserters. Orders have been issued to the American officers, to enlist no British deserters. The clamour against this country has entirely subsided.

An Indian war was still greatly dreaded in America. From 700 to 900 Indians had assembled at Grenville and Fort Wayne, instigated to commit secret atrocities by their prophets, which made it necessary to send for 1500 troops from the United States to oppose them.

Whatever opinions may prevail in this country respecting the probable adjustment of our disputes with America, different opinions seem to prevail on that side of the water. In some of their ports, vessels can scarcely be insured for this country for any premium; and the letters are full of complaints against the Government for provoking a war with Britain, from which they anticipate the most ruinous effects to their trade. The prospect of an Indian war also occasions a strong sensation. The whole of the Indian nations are said to have offered their services to the British Government, in the event of a rupture with the United States.

The facts that came out in the trial of Ratford at Halifax must also have their impression on the minds of the Americans. Ratford and his companions, after deserting from the Halifax, under

under very aggravating circumstances, were received into the American service, and paraded the streets of Norfolk, with the American flag, bearding their officers, and every application for their recovery was received by the American Magistrates and officers with answers evasive or insulting. The President asserted in his proclamation that it had been clearly ascertained before the Chesapeake sailed, that they were American citizens, yet was it clearly ascertained, by their own confessions, that they were all natives of England or Ireland, and deserters from the British navy, into which they had voluntarily entered, and that they saw several other Englishmen on board the Chesapeake. Commodore Barron, even when the Leopard was preparing to blow falsehood out of him, asserted that there were no British deserters in his ship—yet, when she struck, four were found concealed on board;—nay, that Barron knew that these men were British deserters, is also clearly proved. The unhappy men confessed, that when they entered into the American service, Barron declared that he would protect them, although they were deserters from an English man of war; and Sinclair, the recruiting officer, significantly asked them, if they had not a second name. Ratford took the hint, and assumed the name of Wilson, and others followed his example. Many other facts came out on the trial, showing that the desertions from the squadron were numerous, and that they had been regularly and systematically encouraged by the Americans; that every application for the recovery of the men proved fruitless, and that in too many instances insult had been added to injury;—while, on our part, in the instances in which such claims could be made, they had been conceded in the most honourable manner, even in cases where they might have been resisted.

Respecting that important circumstance at the present time, the entering of British seamen into foreign service, we have only to add, that his Majesty has issued a Proclamation, requiring all the sailors of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, in the employ of any foreign power, to leave the same, and return to their native country, or enter on board any of our ships of war, under pain of being considered, in the event of their refusal, as deserters, and to be treated as such. A pardon is also offered to those who have been induced to accept letters of naturalization, or certificates of citizenship, from foreign states, erroneously supposing that they were thereby discharged from the duty of allegiance to their lawful Sovereign, provided they shall immediately withdraw themselves from foreign service, and return to their allegiance.

The treaty which was concluded at London in January last, by Lords Holland and Auckland on the part of his Britannic Majesty, and by Mess. Monro and Pinkney on the part of the United States, has not been ratified by President Jefferson, but is to be submitted to the consideration of Congress, which meets on the 25th October.

Previous to the signature of the treaty, a note was presented by the British Commissioners, relative to Bonaparte's blockading decree, expressing a hope that America would not submit to an innovation so destructive to the rights of neutral commerce, but reserving to this country a right to retaliate.

The 98th and Newfoundland regiments had been sent for Canada from Halifax, and were to be replaced by the 3d and 25th. The Legislature of Lower Canada was to assemble on the 25th Oct, to concert measures for the defence of the province. An embargo has been laid at Quebec on all vessels laden, in whole or in part, with warlike stores.

Gen. Moreau, who set out with an intention to visit the falls of Niagara, has returned to New York, in consequence of intelligence from France of the death of his wife's mother. The General is said to be very free and communicative in his conversation on military or other topics, and does not hesitate to give his opinion of Bonaparte, whom he detests as a man, but respects as a soldier.

We are sorry to learn, by letters from Charleston of the 1st Oct. that the yellow fever had for some time raged there with destructive violence. Most of the Europeans lately arrived, and many more, had fallen victims to it. The disease raged with equal violence in Georgia. The British Consul at Charleston had refused clean bills of health to vessels bound to England, and the Ame-

American Government had taken precautionary measures to prevent the spreading of the contagion at New York, Philadelphia, &c.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Gen. Whitelocke is arrived from Monte Video. He came home in the Medusa frigate, by which we have the following information respecting the final evacuation of South America, which took place on the 9th September.

"The Medusa left Admiral Murray on the 18th of September off the mouth of the river Plata, with the Polyphemus of 64 guns, Africa, 64, Daphne 28, Fly sloop, and 80 sail of transports and merchantmen. The Nereide frigate, with the Charwell, Hermes sloop, and Olympia cutter, were left to cruize for six months in the river.—The following was the disposition of the army:—Sailed for the Cape, 3d August, to go thence to India, 47th, 80th, and 87th regiments, under convoy of Admiral Stirling in the Diadem, with the Raisonable, Cormorant sloop, and Staunch gun-vessel.—Sailed for England, August 9, under convoy of the Unicorn and Thisbe frigates, and most of them arrived, 9th and 20th Dragoons, 88th and 95th foot. The last division, coming home with Admiral Murray, consists of the 6th, or Carabineers, 17th Light Dragoons, 5, 36, 38, 40, and 45th foot, Royal Artillery, Royal Horse artillery, and Gunner-drivers. About 1200 troops, chiefly of the 38th and 71st, taken with Gen. Beresford at Buenos Ayres, had arrived at Monte Video from the interior of the country, and are on their passage to England; but about 200, who were taken at the same time, had been sent so far into the interior, as not to have arrived previous to the evacuation. A cartel was left to receive them. The Fuerte (late Spanish) frigate, sailed September 11th, with the St Helena corps, taken at Buenos Ayres. All the English merchandize that suited the market was sold, the Spaniards purchasing with great eagerness; the rest were shipped for other places, the duty on them being returned; and, from the 1st of August, the duty *in toto* was taken off. A large quantity of specie, in dollars, the property of the merchants, is on board the Medusa, Africa, and Polyphemus."

We have before us voluminous accounts, English and Spanish, of the late disastrous attack on Buenos Ayres, to which we may revert on a future occasion. The conduct of Gen. Liniers, and all the better sort of the Spaniards, to our prisoners, is stated to have been kind in the extreme; they were, indeed, on all occasions, friendly to the English, but the great bulk of the people, whose consciences are under the controul of the priests, very much otherwise.

TURKEY.

The following article respecting the late Revolution is given in a Venetian Gazette as authentic:

Constantinople, July 17.

"The revolution which has just been effected here, so far from being finished, seems to recommence with the most terrible symptoms. Almost all Asia refuses to acknowledge the new Sultan Mustapha. On every side is reared the standard of rebellion. Cidi Bastia, the brother-in-law of Sultan Selim, having assembled all the disbanded troops, who formed part of the Nizam-Gedid, menaces the capital. Cossan Oglou, Kara Osman, and Jussuf Aga, have likewise assembled a great number of malcontents, and are marching in arms to Constantinople. The number of the rebels amounts, it is said, to near 100,000. They have seized and carried off to their camp the Dervise, and the Patriarch of Cogni, the pretended descendant of Mahomet, the only person who can gird on the scimitar of the Grand Signior, and proclaim him the legitimate Sovereign. Three thousand cavalry have deserted during the night from the capital, and passed over to Asia, to join the rebels. We are at length on the eve of witnessing the the most tremendous scenes. It is to be feared that the Sultan Selim will perish by the command of the present Sultana Valide, in which case we may look for the effusion of rivers of blood."

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The Vienna Court Gazette contains the following intelligence, respecting an action between the Russian and Turkish fleets.—The naval battle took place on the 1st of July, between Lemnos and Monte Santo. It was very bloody and lasted eight hours. The Rus-

Russians obtained the victory—they were 22 sail strong, 10 of the line. The Turks 20, 12 of the line. The loss of the Turks was 1200 men. Vice Admiral Bekir Pacha was taken prisoner—his ship, called the Capitana, was also taken. The Chief Admiral Seyd Pacha, who was wounded in the head, displayed the greatest bravery. At the end of the action, he was surrounded by five ships, notwithstanding which he saved his own ship, which was a fine three-decker of 110 guns. Two ships of the line were taken, and two burnt, and two driven on shore. Scheremet Bey, the Turkish Rear-Admiral, was immediately beheaded after the action was over, because he had not taken his proper share in it.

A letter from Constantinople of the 24th July says:—

"Every where misfortunes seem to attend us. We have just learned that the advanced guard of Mustapha Barakiar has been defeated, and our troops driven back on this side of the Danube. The Captain Pacha has also been defeated in a sea engagement with the Russians. The second attempt against Tenedos not being successful, the Admiral made a third. The troops he landed were almost instantly compelled to retreat, and had scarcely time to get on board the shipping. The fleet itself, attacked by the Russians, was defeated. Six Captains and twelve tschiaoux are killed, and the famous Bekir Pacha is taken prisioner. The grand Admiral himself had a narrow escape; he has returned, with his dismasted three-decker, to the canal of Constantinople."

Dispatches from Admiral Purves, who commands the squadron off Cadiz, in the absence of Lord Collingwood, give some relation of a second naval action between the Russians and Turks. The object of the latter was to retake Tenedos. The force on each side was ten sail of the line. The Turks, after a long and obstinate conflict, were defeated with great slaughter. The ship of Bekir Bey, the second in command, a three-decker, was taken, and two other ships of the line were driven on shore, and burnt. On board Bekir Bey's ship was found Mr Haswell, midshipman, and the five seamen, taken by the Turks in the Endymion's jolly-boat, during Sir J. Duckworth's expedition. They were sent on board the Kent by the Russian Admiral.

An armistice between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, was concluded under the mediation of France, and signed by the negotiators, on the 24th of August, at the Castle of Slobisia.

The first article stipulates for an imdiate cessation of hostilities. According to the second, Russia and the Porte, immediately after the signing of the armistice, are to send Envoys to negociate a treaty of peace as soon as possible; and in case this should not take place, hostilities are not to be resumed before the 21st of March 1808. The third article stipulates for the evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia by the Russian and Turkish troops. The fourth article relates to the evacuation of the island of Tenedos, and all other places in the Archipelago, in possession of the Russians. The Russian ships of war are to return to their own ports, and leave the Dardenelles, and the mouth of the Swine entirely free and open.—By the sixth article, all the prisoners of war, and the slaves of both sexes, are to be given up without ransom, the Mussulmen only excepted who may chuse to become Christians; the same is to be understood of the Russians who may have become Mahometans.

The ratifications were to be exchanged in the course of a week.

Russia.

The relations, both political and commercial, betwixt the Courts of London and St Petersburgh, are still in an unsettled state. Letters from Petersburgh, of the 6th October, state, that Lord G. Gower had directed Sir S. Shairpe to inform the British merchants, that he had invited the Russian Government to enter into negociations for the conclusion of a commercial treaty, but that Count Romanzow had replied, "That he must decline, under the existing circumstances, to enter into any negotiations." What the existing circumstances alluded to are, we know not; a treaty of commerce must be at least as beneficial to Russia as to Great Britain, the balance of trade being in her favour, her refusal, therefore, has at least an unfriendly aspect. We are indeed told, that Lord G. Gower is furnishing his house at St Petersburgh, and that he seems

seems by no means apprehensive that he shall soon have to shift his quarters.

An Ukase has been issued at St Petersburgh for the regulation of strangers entering or quitting Russia, the provisions of which are in substance as follow:—

"All foreigners intending to visit Russia must declare their intention, and the object of their journey, to the Magistrates of the place of their residence, with whose confirmation they next proceed to their respective consuls or ministers, who apply by petition to the minister for foreign affairs, who sends the passports, and after all the intended travellers must be advertised in the newspapers by their respective ministers! Without passports thus obtained, no stranger, of whatever nation, can enter Russia, messengers from their respective Courts alone excepted.—Strangers quitting Russia must in like manner be furnished with passports from the minister for foreign affairs, petitions for which must be presented to he said minister."

His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to grant a very remarkable charter to the colony of Scotsmen who have been settled, for the last four years, in the mountains of Caucasus. The rights and privileges accorded to these Scotsmen, who form a detached settlement in a district so thinly peopled, and bordering on the territories of so many uncivilized tribes of Mahometans and Heathens, are intended to increase their activity in extending trade and manufactures, and to place them, in respect to their immunities, on the same footing with the Evangelical Society of Sarepta.

ITALY.

The republic of the Seven Islands were formally delivered up to a French officer on the 11th of August, by the Russian Minister at Corfu; and on the 19th of the same month, General Cæsar Berthier took military possession of Corfu itself, and all the other Ionian islands.

In consequence of this surrender of the Seven Islands and Cattaro, they are treated by the British cruizers as hostile territories; and many vessels laden with wine, currants, &c. have been captured on their departure from those places.

General Marmont has declared the republic of Ragusa to belong to France, and has notified, that it and Dalmatia shall form a part of the kingdom of Italy.

The feeble kingdom of Etruria, although of Napoleon's own creation, will, in all probability, soon cease to exist. A French corps of 4000 men has entered Leghorn, and taken possession of the harbour and fort, while another body was detached to occupy Florence. The pretence was the seizure and exclusion of British merchandise, but, from several hints thrown out, there is reason to believe that it will be conferred upon some of the favourites of Napoleon.

The English at Leghorn, it is said, will suffer much, as, by means of neutrals, they had for some years carried on a great trade all over Italy.

A severe shock of an earthquake has been experienced in Lower Italy, by which the city of Naples has suffered considerably.

PRUSSIA.

The degraded Sovereign of Prussia is endeavouring to lighten the burdens of his remaining subjects by a reduction of his civil and military establishments. The army is to be reduced to 24,000 men. General Knoblesdorf has been sent to Paris to endeavour to procure a diminution of the contributions, or the acceptance of payments by instalments. The French troops, in the mean time, are not to be withdrawn from the impoverished kingdom of Prussia.

His Prussian Majesty has been compelled to adopt all the rigorous decrees issued in Holland against British commerce, and to publish them in all his ports.

HAMBURGH.

The senate of Hamburgh has redeemed the British property seized there for L. 630,000 Sterling, but they are in great distress for money to answer that and other French exactions. The citizens are half ruined by having so many Spaniards quartered upon them, whose behaviour has been most savage and brutal, marked by daily murders, assassination and robberies.

On the 1st of Nov. there were 17,000 French and Spanish troops in and about Hamburgh, but none of them had entered Altona or Holstein.

SHUT-

SHUTTING OF THE ELBE.

The French have assumed the complete dominion of the Elbe. They have taken possession of the guard ship at Cuxhaven, and suffer no vessel to pass without the strictest search; and if there is the least reason to suspect her coming from England, condemnation follows a sham inquiry. Even the Blankanese fishermen are prohibited from any communication with the English. It has been intimated to the Danes, who were sharing largely in the spoil, that they need not give themselves any trouble about the protection of the Elbe farther down than Gluckstadt——France will take care of the rest. At Cuxhaven, Altona, and Gluckstadt, the French decrees against commerce are as rigidly enforced as in France or Holland. Portugueze and Americans are daily detained, and subjected to every species of exaction and vexation, under the pretence that advice had been received of their coming from England.

KINGDOM OF WESTPHALIA.

Cassel, Sept. 1.

The Regency of the countries and states composing the Kingdom of Westphalia, gave directions on the 28th of August for printing in the French and German languages, and posting wherever it may be necessary, the following imperial decree concerning the territorial formation of the said kingdom.

At the Imperial Palace of the Thuilleries, Aug. 18.

We, Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, have decreed, and do decree as follows:—

ARTICLE 1. All the States hereafter mentioned, composing the kingdom of Westphalia, shall, on the 1st of Sept. be united under one government and one administration; viz. the States of Brunswick-Wolfembuttel, that part of the Old Mark situated on the left bank of the Elbe, the territory of Halle, the country of Hildesheim, and city of Goslar, the country of Halberstadt, the country of Hohenstein, the territory of Quedlinburgh, the county of Mansfeld, Eichfield, with Trefurth, Muhlhausen, Nordhausen, the county of Stolberg, the state of Hesse Cassel, with Rintein and Schaumburg Lippe, exclusive of the territory of Hanau, Schmal, Malden and Castellenbogen of the Rhine, Gottingen and Grubenhagen, with the districts of Hohenstein and Elbingerode, the bishoprick of Osnabruck, the bishoprick of Paderborn, Minden and Ravensberg, and the county of Ritzberg-Kaunitz.

II. A Regency composed of our Counsellors of State, Mess. Beugnot, Simeon, and Jolivet, and of the General of Division, Lagrange, shall be entrusted with the police and administration of the country.

III. The Intendant General, and the other Administrators of our armies, shall address themselves to the said Regency on the subject of every thing relative to the passage and differents wants of the army.

IV. On the 1st of October, the King of Westphalia shall take possession of his dominions, and assume the government of them himself.

V. The Regency shall take care, 1st, To study the country thoroughly, in order to adapt to it the organization which is to be established there conformably with the Constitution—2d, To cause the ordinary contributions of the year, as well as the extraordinary contributions, to be transmitted to the chest of the army.

VI. The Regency shall correspond on all these subjects with the Prince of Neufchatel, our Major General.

VII. Our Minister of War is charged with the execution of this decree.

NAPOLEON.

DENMARK.

The Governor of Copenhagen, on the departure of our fleet, officially intimated that the province was in a state of war with England, and that the attachment of English property, taken off in pursuance of the 9th article of the capitulation, was again to be put in force. All the Danish merchants, &c. have been required to make a declaration of all English goods they have received since the beginning of May, by the way of Tonningen, Husum, and Friederickstadt. The French papers say, that previous to the evacuation of Zealand, the English made conciliatory propositions to Denmark, promising the restoration of her fleet in three years after a general peace, if she remain-

mained neutral, or adequate advantages in the event of her becoming the ally of Britain; but the Danish Court replied, "That it had heard the proposals and menaces of the Cabinet of London with equal indignation, and that, after what had passed, there could be no question whatever of a separate arrangement between Denmark and Great Britain."

Surrender of Stralsund.

The gallant Monarch of Sweden has at length been obliged to surrender the fortress of Stralsund, and to evacuate all Pomerania. This event was hastened by the pressing importunities of the Magistrates and inhabitants, who almost hourly entreated his Majesty to surrender the place, in order to save it from the effects of a continued siege; the French army having been fully prepared to begin the bombardment.

On the 15th of August, his Majesty having made the necessary dispositions for transporting his army to the Rugen island, it was carried into effect in silence, by the assistance of some English sloops of war and transports from Admiral Gambier's fleet. Next day the Magistrates sent a deputation to the French General Brune, informing him of the evacuation of the place by the Swedes, and if he meant to take possession, requesting their property and privileges might be protected. A French garrison immediately entered the town, and though the citizens experienced no ill usage, we are told the contributions levied will fall hard on them.

On the 7th of Sept. a convention was entered into between Marshal Brune and Baron Toll, by which Rugen, and all the Swedish islands on the German coast, are to be evacuated in favour of the French. The Swedish troops, to the number of 14,000, have accordingly evacuated Rugen, and the King has withdrawn to Stockholm.

His Swedish Majesty has ordered the blockade of the rivers Peene and Oder, and also of the ports of Anclam, Stettin, and Wolgast to be raised; but this is understood to have been stipulated for in the convention for the evacuation of Rugen.

Capture of Heligoland.

Admiral Russel's squadron has taken possession of the island of Heligoland, belonging to Denmark, and situated between the mouths of the Eyder and the Elbe. An official dispatch from the Admiral, dated off Heligoland, Sept. 6. is in substance as follows:

"The Admiral arrived off the island, and anchored close to the town on the 4th. Lord Falkland, in the Quebec frigate, had previously summoned the garrison, but his proposals were rejected. The Admiral, aware of the immense value of the island to us at the present time, made arrangements for carrying it by storm, which, however, was happily prevented by a capitulation. Lieut. D'Auvergne, of the Majestic, is appointed interim Governor.—"With a small expense," says the Admiral, "this island may be made a little Gibraltar, and a safe haven for small craft, even in the winter. It is a key to the rivers Ems, Weser, Jade, Elbe, and Eyder, and the *only* asylum, at present, for our cruizers in these seas."

The following particulars respecting this small but important island are communicated in a private letter:—

"The island is, by nature, as strong as Gibraltar; no part of it but is 150 feet perpendicular from the surface of the sea; the only entrance is by a flight of steps, 203 in number; on the steps were three large chevaux de frise, and two gates, and pointing on them are three six-pounders.—There are 32 pieces of cannon, besides field-pieces and mortars, with a large stock of ammunition. The island is not more than three miles in circumference, and three quarters broad. The inhabitants are the poorest set of people I ever saw;—many of them would have starved but for the relief afforded them by our Governor, and yet you cannot go into the poorest house, without seeing many sets of handsome china, and down beds.—The number of inhabitants is about 3000."

Detachments of artillery and engineers, with the 3d and 8th garrison battalions, under Lieut. Col. Hamilton of the latter corps, have sailed to garrison the important island of Heligoland.

Holland.

A decree has been issued at the Hague, prohibiting all navigation along the coast, except under convoy of ships of war, and from ports occupied by Dutch

Dutch troops. All vessels are prohibited from entering the ports of Holland, except such as are loaded with articles that cannot be furnished by England, such as timber for the construction of masts, and other produce of the north. Another, and a still more outrageous decree against the British commerce, has been issued by the Dutch Government, exactly resembling that applied to persons in the golden days of Robespierre, which subjected to guillotine all who were "suspected of being suspected persons." In like manner, by this new Batavian decree, all colonial produce and manufactures whatever, that are suspected only of having come from England, or her dependencies, are in future to be liable to seizure.

We may here observe, that Napoleon's agents, in the name of King Louis, are straining every nerve to give the utmost effect to the decrees against British commerce. The regulations respecting foreign intercourse undergo daily alterations; and no person is now permitted either to land in, or to quit the territory of Holland by sea, upon any pretence whatever. King Louis (who is only lately arrived at the Hague, and still in bad health) is said to be decidedly hostile to these restrictions, and a great coolness subsists between him and his brother. The loss of the inward and outward duties lays very heavy burdens on the people, who are in a state of universal distress and discontent.

FRANCE.

Bonaparte has removed with his Court from St Cloud to Fountainbleau, where all is splendour and gaiety. Napoleon occupies part of his time with business; the rest, with his princely lacqueys of France and Germany, he devotes to hunting and the theatre. The anniversary of the battle of Jena was celebrated on the 14th of Oct. with great pomp.

The invasion of England is again the order of the day in France and Holland. The Marine Minister has been on a tour to the different ports in the Channel, and has ordered the vessels there to be refitted. The Boulogne flotilla is to be soon ready, and the troops there are to be as numerous as ever.

The reports of projected changes in the French Constitution were not unfounded. The Tribunate has been abolished. In a farewell address to Napoleon, they claim the meed of praise for having faithfully discharged their duty as the organ of the public opinion in the Constitutional system. Public opinion was dumb then—its organ certainly was; but the name of such an organ is now to be dispensed with.

The Paris journals are bloated in every column with scurrilous and malignant invectives against Great Britain; but there seems to be a studied attempt to conceal from the world the projects that are now hatching in the Cabinet of St Cloud. Nothing appears but predictions of the speedy overthrow of the "maritime tyranny" of England, for effecting which, we are told, there is not a Power on the Continent that will not now cordially co-operate with France. "The season of impunity is past; all nations have a right to have their flags respected; they ought every where to cover their goods, and those Powers are wanting to their neutral neighbours, who suffer their flags to be violated." No more flags of truce are to be permitted to sail from Morlaix for England. There must be no further communication with the "eternal enemies of the Continent." An order has been issued to allow prisoners of war to settle in the country, provided they are manufacturers or artisans, or can be employed by such, or by the inspector of public works.

The trade of Bourdeaux, and other French ports, is ruined by the extreme rigour of commercial restrictions, of which they have failed in their attempts to obtain some relaxation.

The following letter was addressed to the Prefects of all the Departments by the Minister of the Interior:

Paris, 25th April, 1807.

SIR,

The Emperor has condescended to announce to me, that all English Merchandize having been prohibited in the Ottoman Empire, the Grand Signior has made known to him a wish to have French cloths, and particularly woolen stuffs called Shalloons.—Thus the enemies of France have by their violence re-established one of our most important manufactures—a market of which they have

have deprived us 15 years since. You will feel how important it is to seize this opportunity to make this known to the manufacturers of your Department, and call on them to profit by it. Tell them that the cloth of French manufacture having been unfortunately discountenanced in the Levant during the late revolution, in consequence of the badness of its manufacture, their first object ought to be to re-establish their reputation, by sending cloth, the quality of which may always insure an advantageous sale. In order to instruct them in the manufacture of shalloons, and with respect to the quality which suit the Levantins, I will endeavour to send to you some patterns of those which the English have hitherto exported. CHAMPAGNY.

The nuptials of Jerome Bonaparte and the Princess of Wirtemberg were celebrated in grand stile at Paris in the beginning of October. The Prince Primate officiated, and in pronouncing the nuptial benediction, reminded Jerome of the excellent qualities of the Princess, of the attachment of her father to Napoleon, and of her alliance to the most powerful houses, all tending to the stability of the peace of the Continent.—He informed the Princess, that Heaven had given her a husband of excellent dispositions, whose valour, prudence, and great qualities, the seas and the continent had witnessed!! What the Princess is, we know not, further than that she is so nearly connected with a family illustrious as much by their virtues as their rank, that we could have wished to hear of her being more equally yoked. Of Jerome we know, that he is a coward, an adulterer, a bigamist, and an unnatural father; he ran away from his ship, his wife, and his child. The Primate, however, promises to both the eternal reward which God prepares for the elect!!!

The university of Leipzig, in the fulsomeness of its panegyric, has proposed to call the stars that form the girdle and sword of Orion, the stars of Napoleon!—*Sic itur ad astra.*

DENMARK.

The Crown Prince of Denmark has issued a severe decree, by which all persons holding any correspondence or connection with British subjects direct, are to be punished with death, and with confiscation of the goods which have been the objects of the said commerce, if they can be found, but if not, the persons convicted of such correspondence to pay the value of them. If the correspondence be carried on by means of a third person, the party offending is to be punished with imprisonment.—Rewards are to be paid to informers.—The Crown Prince seems determined to go *pari passu* with Bonaparte in the severity of his decrees against this country.

Since the declaration of the Crown Prince, dated August 16th, none of the vessels that were in the ports of Holland, or that arrived after that period, have been unladen, though the Danish subjects to whom the cargoes were consigned have made repeated applications. Whatever ships had been laden for England have been seized, and remain in the same vexatious predicament. Nay, the mere presumption that articles sent to any sea-port, were intended for England, is a ground of seizure.

But even this is not all the oppression which the mercantile people in countries under French influence are doomed to suffer, for bills drawn from England, or upon English account, upon the people of Denmark, must not be paid to the holders of those bills, but to a newly instituted commission, under a penalty of double the amount.

SPAIN.

The French army at Bayonne broke up on the 19th of October, and began to enter Spain; it was stated to be about 40,000 strong, and was to be increased to 100,000, and the whole to winter in Spain; Salamanca to be the head-quarters. The Spaniards cannot conceal their apprehensions respecting the ultimate designs of the French, of which they acknowledge their ignorance, further than that no part of this great army is destined for Portugal. There was a report at Bilboa, that a body of French troops would soon appear at Madrid, to accomplish some great object of Napoleon's policy. Some letters go the length of stating that the revolutionization of Spain is determined on; that cantonments had been prepared for 60,000 troops, and that detachments had been ordered to take possession of all the sea-ports. A Spanish force of 30,000 men had marched, previous to the

the arrival of the French, to co-operate in the invasion of Portugal; a circumstance which, with the absence of so many of their best troops in Germany, increases the inquietude of the Spaniards.

GIBRALTAR.

The usual civil intercourse betwixt Spain and this garrison has been shut by order of the former. The following official notice was issued by order of the Governor.

Head quarters, Gibraltar, Oct. 8.

"In consequence of notice received from the Officer commanding in the Spanish lines, in pursuance of orders from his Court, the communication is closed between Spain and this fortress. It is hereby ordered and directed, that all subjects of his Most Catholic Majesty, and of all countries under the dominion of France, residing within this place, do leave the same with the least possible delay. It is farther ordered, that all aliens or foreigners, not actually in the employ of some one or other of the departments of Government, or in that of British merchants, or long established inhabitants of this place, do also quit the town and territory within 20 days from the present date, unless they shall have obtained, previous to that period, permits of residence of a date subsequent to the present. And it is to be clearly understood in future, that all persons by whose application, or under whose responsibility, strangers are suffered to reside in this garrison, are to be responsible for their maintenance as well as for their good conduct.

All persons whatsoever, in the several departments of Government, to whom the same may appertain, shall do their utmost to put these orders in force.

By command, (Signed)

R. WRIGHT, Ass. SEC."

PORTUGAL.

The long meditated scheme of the French despot to exclude the British trade from Portugal, has been too successful. The Portuguese Government, unable to resist such a formidable force as was preparing to enter the Kingdom, has been compelled to acquiesce, and the ruinous measure has been finally carried into execution.

The demands of Bonaparte are stated to have been these:—"The Portuguese Government to pay immediately to France four millions of crusades in specie; all the ports of Portugal to be shut against British commerce; British subjects to be imprisoned, and their property confiscated; the Portuguese fleet to be surrendered to France, and the garrisons of the kingdom to be protected by troops from France and Spain."—To enforce these demands, his Ambassador was instructed to leave Lisbon, in the event of their being resisted, and the army assembling at Bayonne was to advance into Portugal.

Respecting the determination of the Prince Regent on the receipt of the extravagant demands of France, it is stated, that his Highness intimated to France, "that he would submit to shut his ports against England, after full time should be given for the removal of the English and their property; but that if a single French soldier should set his foot in Portugal, or should they attempt to occupy the ports or garrisons, the Court were prepared to emigrate to the Brazils, where a strict friendship would be maintained with England."—It does not appear that any answer had been received to this intimation. The determination was formally communicated to the different foreign Ambassadors.—Those of France and Spain immediately demanded their passports, which were granted, and they left Lisbon on the 2d October. The Prince remained firm to his purpose, notwithstanding the opposition to his project raised by the intrigues and influence of the priests, who are said to be, to a man, sold to France. Every preparation was made to cover the embarkation of the Royal Family at Peneche, a few leagues north of the Tagus, whither a vast quantity of cannon and warlike stores had been sent.—The young Prince de Beira was on the eve of embarking in the Vasco de Gama, of 74 guns. The Mediterranean squadron had returned to the Tagus, and the naval force actually ready for sea was nine sail of the line, and as many frigates.

Whether it is to be attributed to symptoms of domestic inquietude, or whether from the operation of some soothing opiate, administered by the agents of Bonaparte, it would seem from later accounts, that the Prince Regent had not resolution enough to carry his project into effect. The agi-

tation

tation of the capital was indeed such as must have shaken his resolution; and what wonder? with an implacable enemy on the frontiers, and a Government supposed to be on the point of emigrating, the consternation among the higher and middle classes was extreme, and the populace were in a state which excited the greatest apprehensions of an insurrection. Commerce was entirely at a stand, and confidence had vanished. The merchants were apprehensive of not being able to meet the demands upon them, and answer their acceptances.—This was communicated to the Government, and a decree was issued to protract, for three months, the payment of acceptances to the British Factory, but on a remonstrance from the latter, it was rescinded. Its effect, however, coupled with the departure of the French and Spanish ambassadors, was to augment the popular inquietude, and it was judged adviseable to issue a royal edict, in which the Prince Regent states, that "he has yet well-founded hopes to expect that the absence of the Spanish and French ambassadors will be only temporary, and will not be followed by any act of hostility on the part of those Powers."

The situation and prospects of the British merchants now became sufficiently alarming; but the Portuguese Government manifested an anxious solicitude that they and their property might be placed beyond the reach of danger. The Prince Regent issued orders for allowing the property to be shipped without the payment of duties, and instructed the Custom-house officers and military to give every facility to the equipment. He at the same time expressed to Lord Strangford his earnest desire to remain faithful to his engagements with England; and is even said to have offered, for averting a foreign invasion, to pay out of the Treasury the value of such British property as should be taken out of the kingdom.

On the 25th of September, the merchants had notice from Lord Strangford, and Mr Gambier, the British consul, of the probability of the ports being shut, and of the necessity of their making the earliest provision for the security of their persons and property. The alarm and confusion that followed may be imagined. Distress was painted in every countenance, and people were disposing of what they could at a prodigious loss, few being disposed to buy, from not knowing whether the new possessors would be allowed to retain what they got.—One of the most alarming circumstances was the great deficiency of shipping for the conveyance of such immense property. The Committee of the Factory had intimated, in a circular note, that as the British vessels were already engaged, it was proposed to engage Swedes, and requiring to know what quantity of tonnage would be wanted. There were only four British vessels in the Tagus at the time; a number of Swedes and Americans were chartered both at Lisbon and Oporto, some of them at as high freightage as ten guineas per ton. One British merchant gave 1200l. for the freight of a ship for himself and family, and part of his effects. With their limited means, the merchants made great exertions to get their property shipped.

The Lively frigate at length sailed from Lisbon on the 17th of Oct. with a convoy of 50 sail for England, having on board nearly the whole of the English merchants and property. The Auckland packet arrived in the Tagus on the 25th, and was hailed by the fort to put back, but was not fired at. The Princess Elisabeth packet arrived on the 27th, and was left at the mouth of the Tagus, with the Raven sloop, which was waiting to prevent vessels from going in, and to bring off Lord Strangford and Mr Gambier. A second convoy was expected to follow it as soon as shipping could be procured, of which there was still a deficiency, but a supply was hourly and anxiously expected from England.

Of the British residents at Oporto, the greater part, we are happy to say, with the bulk of their property, have already reached our shores in safety, a fleet of about 50 sail having arrived, under convoy of the Narcissus frigate and Fervent gun brig, on board of which are most of the English families, and, among other property, about 18,000 pipes of wine. They sailed on the 15th of Oct. having previously received positive assurances from Lisbon that it would be dangerous for them to remain after that day. Every facility and assistance was lent them by the Portu-

guese

guese Government and people. Leave was granted for Portugueze ships to take freights for England; but, after some of them were laden, the sailors, apprehensive of a war with this country, left the ships, and some of them must have remained behind, but for the generous assistance of Captain Malcolm of the Narcissus. Mr Warren the British consul, and some other gentlemen, remained at Oporto to look after the property still there, for the conveyance of which it is hoped that vessels would arrive in sufficient time.

The arrival of the Raleigh sloop of war from Oporto, which she left on the 31st of October, has brought intelligence which removes all doubts respecting the intentions of Portugal. The following edict was signed by the Prince Regent on the 20th Oct. and ordered to be issued on the 22d:

"It having been my greatest desire to preserve within my dominions the most perfect neutrality during the present war, upon account of the acknowledged good effects that result from it to the subjects of this crown; but it being impossible to preserve it any longer, and reflecting at the same time how beneficial a general peace will be to humanity, I have judged it proper to accede to the cause of the Continent, by uniting myself to his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and to his Catholic Majesty, in order to contribute, as far as may be in my power, to the acceleration of a maritime peace; wherefore I am pleased to order, that the ports of this kingdom may be shut against the entry of all ships of war and merchant vessels belonging to Great Britain; and thus it is to be understood."

Thus is Portugal numbered among our enemies, or, in other words, compelled to submit to the demands of France. From this proceeding it has been inferred, that we have been all along the dupe of Portugueze policy; that the idea of emigration was encouraged to conceal the real intentions of the Portuguese Government; and that its apparent zeal in aiding the departure of our countrymen and their property is to be ascribed to their dread of a visit from our ships of war, and to their desire to prevent their own from falling into our hands. The inference is, however, harsh. In what relates to the security of the property and persons of the British, there is every appearance of honourable dealing on the part of the Prince Regent, and it is more fair to conclude that in whatever steps he may have taken hostile to this country, he has acted purely from compulsion.—What means, indeed, did Portugal possess to resist with effect the tyrant of the Continent, who had declared that if the house of Braganza should not break off its connexion with England, it should cease to reign?

Expedition against Denmark.

The following additional dispatches from Lords Cathcart and Gambier, give accounts of the final issue of this important enterprize, which has been crowned with the most signal success, and which must prove at the present time of considerable advantage to Great Britain.

Downing-Street, *Oct.* 31.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Lord Cathcart, K. T. addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated on board his Majesty's ship Africaine, the 21st October.

As no sort of infraction of the Capitulation had been made by the Danes, who, on the contrary, acted most honourably in the strict and literal fulfilment of their engagement; with a view to the fulfilment of the Articles of the Capitulation on our part, it was decided to commence the embarkation of the army on Tuesday the 13th inst.

Accordingly, on that day, the eight battalions of the line of the King's German Legion, were embarked in the Arsenal; and on the 14th, the two light battalions of the King's German Legion, together with Brigadier-General Mac-Farlane's Brigade, viz. the 7th and 8th regiments of British, which embarked in the same ships which brought them from Hull. These corps, with the depot and garrison company of the Legion, and the sick and wounded of the army, completely occupied all the troop ships, whether for home or foreign service, which

which had not been appropriated to the conveyance of naval stores.

These ships having been removed to the road, were replaced by the horse ships.

On the same day, the advanced posts were withdrawn from Kolhaven, Werdenberg, Corsoer, Kallenberg, Fredericksberg, Hersholm, and adjacents, and proceeding through a chain of cavalry posts, reached the environs of Copenhagen in three marches.

The embarkation of the royal artillery, with the field and battering ordnance, having been gradually carried on from the Kalk Brauderie, that of the cavalry and foreign artillery in the dock-yard, and that of the British regiments from the Citadel, to the men of war, these remained on shore, on Sunday afternoon the 18th inst. only the brigade of Guards, who moved on that day before the Palace of Fredericksberg, to the Strand of Hellerup, with one brigade of British light artillery, the flank companies of the 32d and 50th regiments, with the 83d regiment, under Major-General Spencer, in the Arsenal; and the 4th regiment, with a detachment of royal artillery in the Citadel, under Lieut.-Colonel Wynch, who acted as Lieut.-Governor, the 4th, or King's own regiment, having been in garrison there the whole time.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Ludlow was appointed to command the rear-guard of the army.

In the evening of the 18th instant, a gale of wind came on, which lasted 24 hours, and rendered further embarkation impossible, and any communication from the shore with the ships very difficult.

As soon as it became evident that the evacuation of the island, on the 19th, was impracticable, a correspondence took place between the British and Danish head-quarters, the result of which left no reason to apprehend that hostilities would re-commence on either side at the expiration of the term, although the Danish General protested, in strong terms, against our retaining the Citadel, which, on the other hand, it was not judged expedient to evacuate.

On the 20th, the morning was calm, and, as soon as it was light, the drums of all his Majesty's regiments on shore beat the General; and the dock-yard and harbour being entirely cleared of transports and British vessels, the corps commanded by Major-General Spencer, rowed out of the Arsenal, under the guns of the Citadel, and proceeded along the shore to Hellerup, to be in readiness to reinforce the Guards. His Majesty's sloop Rosamond having been also towed out of the harbour, and the King's ships within reach of the Three Crown battery having got under weigh, the 4th regiment marched out of the Citadel, and proceeded to join the Guards, covered by its own flank companies, and by a piquet of the Guards.

As soon as they had marched, the bridge was drawn up, and the British Fort-Adjutant was sent to the Danish Head-quarters to acquaint the General, that he was at liberty to send a guard to take charge of the Citadel: accordingly a small detachment of the Royal Artillery, and of the 4th regiment, were relieved by a guard of Danish troops, and the ordnance inventories and keys having been given over to the officers appointed to receive them by Major Bodecker, the Fort-Major, and Captain Paterson of the Royal Artillery, the British detachment embarked with those Officers at the Citadel, and proceeded to Hellerup.

As soon as the 4th regiment had joined the Guards, Lieutenant-General Sir George Ludlow began the embarkation, which was completed with great expedition and regularity.

No troops of the enemy appeared, and there was no concourse of inhabitants. People of ranks in the city, in the villages, and on the public road, were extremely civil. Had any disturbance been intended, or had any been accidentally excited, the embarkation would have been equally secure from insult, the place selected being open and level, and out of the range of fire from the Crown battery or Citadel, but commanded by his Majesty's light ships of war.

The brow, or stage itself, from which the troops embarked, was judiciously and ingeniously contrived by Sir Home Popham, to answer equally the purposes of embarkation and defence.

A small vessel, a praam, and a floating battery were fastened successively to each other on the beach; the two first being planked over, and the last beyond the

them having several guns of large calibre prepared for action in an oblique direction, and manned by seamen.

The flat-boats drew up on the two sides of the praam, and the gun-boats, which also received troops, were placed beyond the floating battery, so that, as soon as the brigade of artillery was embarked, the troops marched to their boats, and the whole put off to their respective ships; after which the floating-battery and praam were destroyed.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *Oct.* 31.

Copy of a letter from Admiral Gambier to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, dated on board his Majesty's Ship the Prince of Wales, off Copenhagen, the 20th October.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the whole of the Danish fleet being equipped, (except two unserviceable ships of the line and two frigates, which have been destroyed,) and the Arsenal cleared of the stores, the army has been re-embarked; and that I shall proceed with the first favourable wind to carry into execution the instructions I have received from the Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

Having so far accomplished the service on which I have been employed, I feel it my duty to state the great activity, energy, and zeal which have been shewn by Vice-Admiral Stanhope and Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, in superintending the equipment of the Danish ships, and the embarkation of the stores from the arsenal; nor has the same spirit been less manifest in the captains, officers, seamen, and marines, who have all executed their respective parts in the general exertion with a promptitude and alacrity, which has not only intitled them to my warmest thanks and praise, but will, I doubt not, when the aggregate result of their labour is considered, obtain for them the approbation of their Sovereign, and the applause of the nation.

In the space of six weeks, sixteen sail of the line, nine frigates, fourteen sloops of war and smaller vessels, besides gun boats, have been fitted for sea, and all the large ships laden with masts, spars, timber, and other stores from the arsenal, from whence also ninety-two cargoes have been shipped on board the Leyden and Inflexible, which were well adapted for this purpose, and some valuable stores on board his Majesty's ships: nor can I forbear to remark, that such was the emulation among the several ships of the fleet to which the Danish ships were respectively attached for equipment, that within nine days, fourteen ships of the line were brought out of the harbour, although several of them underwent, in our hands, considerable repairs. Of the three ships on the stocks two have been taken to pieces, and the useful part of their timbers brought away; and the third, being in a considerable state of forwardness, was sawed in various parts, and suffered to fall over.

On a review of the whole, I think it may be asserted, without derogating from the merit of any former service, that the characteristic activity of British officers, seamen, and marines, was never more zealously exerted than on this occasion; but I must not omit at the same time to inform their Lordships, that a very considerable proportion of the labour of the arsenal has been performed with equal zeal and energy, by large working parties from the army, whose exertions intitle them to the same praise.

I beg leave to express the great satisfaction I have felt from the zealous and attentive services of Rear-Admiral Essington, to whom the general superintendance of the numerous transports, and the re-embarkation of the army, with all its artillery and stores, has been committed.

I embrace this opportunity to make a particular acknowledgement of the very able and judicious dispositions which Rear-Admiral Keats has made from time to time of the force under his command, for guarding the Belt; and the vigilant attention which his whole squadron have paid to this important branch of the service.

Sir Home Popham has not ceased to manifest his usual zeal and ability in the assistance he has rendered me in the various services of the fleet; and I should not do justice to the diligent attention and arduous endeavours of Capt. Mackenzie to fulfil the civil duties of the ar-

arsenal, which were committed to his management and superintendance, if I did not, on this occasion, express my warm approbation of his exertions, and I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordship's favourable notice.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a list of the Danish ships and vessels which have been brought away, and of those destroyed. The account of the stores shipped from the arsenal shall also be sent as soon as the several returns can be collected and arranged.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. GAMBIER.

N.B.—The list of the Danish ships found at Copenhagen has been already published, page 710.—Two ships of the line and two frigates have been destroyed.

BRITISH DECLARATIONS.

In consequence of the hostile declarations of Denmark, and the submissive and implicit obedience which has been shown by almost all the Powers of the Continent, to the orders of the despot of France, to exclude the British commerce from their ports, his Britannic Majesty has issued the following declarations, as just and necessary measures of retaliation, and to counteract that unprecedented system of warfare which must prove so detrimental to the whole trade of Europe.

DECLARATION AGAINST DENMARK.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, 4th Nov. 1807:

PRESENT, the KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the King of Denmark has issued a declaration of war against his Majesty, his subjects, and people; and his Majesty's anxious and repeated endeavours to obtain the revocation of such declaration, and to procure the restoration of peace, have proved ineffectual; his Majesty therefore is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the King of Denmark (save and except any vessels to which his Majesty's licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo, and have not since arrived at any foreign port,) so that as well his Majesty's fleet and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissionated by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the King of Denmark, or his subjects, or others inhabiting within the territories of the King of Denmark, and bring the same to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions: and, to that end, his Majesty's Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this Board, authorising the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals to any of his Majesty's subjects, or others whom the said Commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking the ships, vessels, and goods belonging to Denmark, and the vassals and subjects of the King of Denmark, or any inhabiting within his countries, territories, or dominions (except as aforesaid;) and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and his Majesty's Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this Board, authorising the said Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the said Court, his Surrogate or Surrogates, as also the several Courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same, and, according to the course of Admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to Denmark, or the vassals and subjects of the King of Denmark, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, and dominions.

DECLARATION AGAINST THE ITALIAN STATES.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, 4th Nov. 1807;

PRESENT, the KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas France has taken forcible possession of certain territories and ports in Italy, and in the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas, and has subverted their ancient governments, and erected, in the room thereof,

thereof, new governments, which, under her influence, are aiding in the execution of her hostile designs, against the property, commerce, and navigation of his Majesty's subjects; and whereas divers acts, injurious to the just rights of his Majesty, and to the interests of his kingdom, have in consequence been committed, his Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and inhabitants of the territories and ports of Tuscany, the kingdom of Naples, the port and territory of Ragusa, and those of the islands lately composing the Republic of the Seven Islands, and all other ports and places in the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas, which are occupied by the arms of France or her allies, so that as well his Majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissionated by letters of marque or general reprisals, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the said territories, ports, and places, or to any persons being subjects or inhabitants thereof, and bring the same to judgment in such Courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions, as shall be duly commissionated to take cognizance thereof.

DECLARATION.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, 11th Nov. 1807,

PRESENT, the KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas certain orders, establishing an unprecedented system of warfare against this kingdom, and aimed especially at the destruction of its commerce and resources, were, some time since, issued by the government of France, by which "The British Islands were declared to be in a state of blockade," thereby subjecting to capture and condemnation all vessels, with their cargoes, which should continue to trade with his Majesty's dominions

And whereas by the same Order, "all trading in English Merchandize is prohibited, and every Article of Merchandize belonging to England, or coming from her Colonies, or of her Manufacture, is declared lawful prize:"

And whereas the Nations in Alliance with France, and under her controul, were required to give, and have given, and do give, effect to such orders:

And whereas his Majesty's Order of the 7th of January last has not answered the desired purpose, either of compelling the enemy to recall these Orders, or of inducing Neutral Nations to interpose, with effect, to obtain their Revocation, but, on the contrary, the same have been recently enforced with encreased rigour:

And whereas his Majesty, under these circumstances, finds himself compelled to take further Measures for Asserting and Vindicating his Just Rights, and for supporting that Maritime Power which the Exertions and Valour of his People have, under the Blessing of Providence, enabled him to establish and maintain; and the maintenance of which is not more essential to the Safety and Prosperity of his Majesty's Dominions, than it is to the Protection of such States as still retain their Independence, and to the general intercourse and happiness of mankind:

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, That all the Ports and Places of France and her Allies, or of any other country at War with his Majesty, and all other Ports or Places in Europe, from which, although not at War with his Majesty, the British Flag is excluded, and all Ports or Places in the Colonies belonging to his Majesty's enemies, shall, from henceforth, be subject to the same Restrictions in point of Trade and Navigation, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, as if the same were actually blockaded by his Majesty's Naval Forces, in the most strict and rigorous manner:—And it is hereby further ordered, that all Trade in Articles which are of the Produce or Manufacture of the said Countries or Colonies, shall be deemed and considered to be unlawful; and that every vessel trading from or to the said Countries or Colonies, together with all goods and Merchandize on board, and all Articles of the Produce or Manufacture of the said Countries or Colonies, shall be captured, and condemned as Prize to the Captors.

But although his Majesty would be fully justified, by the circumstances and considerations above recited, in establishing such system of restrictions with respect to all the countries and colonies of his enemies, without exception or qualification; yet his Majesty, being nevertheless desirous not to subject Neutrals to any greater inconvenience than is absolutely inseparable from the carrying into effect his Majesty's just determination to counteract the designs of his enemies, and to retort upon his enemies themselves the consequences of their own violence and injustice: and being yet willing to hope that it may be possible (consistently with that object) still to allow to Neutrals the opportunity of furnishing themselves with Colonial Produce for their own consumption and supply; and even to leave open, for the present, such trade with his Majesty's enemies as shall be carried on directly with the ports of his Majesty's Dominions, or of his Allies, in the manner hereinafter-mentioned:

His

His Majesty is therefore pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, That nothing herein contained shall extend to subject to Capture or Condemnation any Vessel, or the Cargo of any Vessel, belonging to any Country not declared by this Order to be subjected to the Restrictions incident to a State of Blockade, which shall have cleared out with such cargo from some port or place of the country to which she belongs, either in Europe or America, or from some free port in his Majesty's Colonies, under circumstances in which such trade from such free ports is permitted, direct to some port or place in the Colonies of his Majesty's enemies, or from those Colonies direct to the country to which such vessel belongs, or to some free port in his Majesty's Colonies, in such cases, and with such articles, as it may be lawful to import into such free port;—Nor to any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not at war with his Majesty, which shall have cleared out under such regulations as his Majesty may think fit to prescribe, and shall be proceeding direct from some port or place in this kingdom, or from Gibraltar or Malta, or from any port belonging to his Majesty's Allies, to the port specified in her clearance;—Nor to any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not at war with his Majesty, which shall be coming from any port or place in Europe which is declared by this Order to be subject to the restrictions incident to a State of Blockade, destined to some port or place in Europe belonging to his Majesty, and which shall be on her voyage direct thereto, but these exceptions are not to be understood as exempting from capture or confiscation any vessel or goods which shall be liable thereto, in respect of having entered or departed from any port or place actually blockaded by his Majesty's squadrons or ships of war, or for being enemies property, or for any other cause than the contravention of this present order.

And the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers, and other vessels acting under his Majesty's commission, shall be, and are hereby, instructed to warn every vessel which shall have commenced her voyage prior to any notice of this order, and shall be destined to any port of France, or of her Allies, or of any other country at war with his Majesty, or to any port or place from which the British Flag as aforesaid is excluded, or to any colony belonging to his Majesty's enemies, and which shall not have cleared out as is herein before allowed, to discontinue her voyage, and to proceed to some port or place in this kingdom, or to Gibraltar or Malta; and any vessel which, after having been so warned, or after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for the arrival of information of this his Majesty's order at any port or place from which she sailed, or which, after having notice of this order shall be found in the prosecution of any voyage contrary to the restrictions contained in this order, shall be captured, and, together with her cargo, condemned as lawful prize to the captors:

And whereas Countries, not engaged in the war, have acquiesced in these orders of France, prohibiting all trade in any articles the produce or manufacture of his Majesty's dominions; and the merchants of those Countries have given countenance and effect to those prohibitions, by accepting from persons styling themselves Commercial Agents of the enemy, resident at Neutral Ports, certain documents, termed "Certificates of Origin," being certificates obtained at the Ports of shipment, declaring that the articles of the cargo are not of the produce or manufacture of his Majesty's Dominions, or to that effect:

And whereas this expedient has been directed by France, and submitted to by such merchants, as part of the new System of Warfare directed against the trade of this kingdom, and as the most effectual instrument of accomplishing the same, and it is therefore essentially necessary to resist it:

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order; and it is hereby ordered, that if any vessel, after reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving notice of this his Majesty's order at the port or place from which such vessel shall have cleared out, shall be found carrying any such certificate or document as aforesaid, or any document referring to, or authenticating the same, such vessel shall be adjudged lawful prize to the captor, together with the goods laden therein, belonging to the person or persons by whom, or on whose behalf, any such document was put on board.

W. FAWKENER.

DECLARATION.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 11th of November, 1807,

PRESENT, the KING's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas articles of the growth and manufacture of Foreign Countries cannot by law be imported into this country, except in British ships, or in ships belonging to the countries of which such articles are the growth and manufacture, without an order in Council specially authorising the same:

His Majesty, taking into consideration the Order of this day's date, respecting the trade

trade to be carried on to and from the ports of the enemy, and deeming it expedient that any vessel belonging to any country in alliance, or at amity with his Majesty, may be permitted to import into this country articles of the produce or manufacture of countries at war with his Majesty:

His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, is therefore pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all goods, wares, or merchandizes, specified and included in the schedule of an Act, passed in the 43d year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled "an Act to repeal the duties of Customs payable in Great Britain, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof," may be imported from any port or place belonging to any state not at amity with his Majesty, subject to the payment of such duties, and liable to such drawbacks as are now established by law upon the importation of the said goods, wares, or merchandize, in ships navigated according to law; and with respect to such of the said goods, wares, or merchandize, as are authorized to be warehoused under the provisions of an Act, passed in the 43d year of his present Majesty, intituled "An Act for permitting certain goods imported into Great Britain, to be secured in warehouses without payment of duty," subject to all the regulations of the said last-mentioned Act; and with respect to all articles which are prohibited by law from being imported into this country, it is ordered, that the same shall be reported for exportation to any country in amity or alliance with his Majesty.

And his Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all vessels which shall arrive at any port of the United Kingdom, or at the port of Gibraltar or Malta, in consequence of having been warned pursuant to the aforesaid order, or in consequence of receiving information, in any other manner, of the said order subsequent to their having taken on board any part of their cargoes, whether previous or subsequent to their sailing, shall be permitted to report their cargoes for exportation, and shall be allowed to proceed upon their voyages to their original ports of destination, (if not unlawful before the issuing of the said order,) or to any port at amity with his Majesty, upon receiving a certificate from the Collector or Comptroller of the Customs at the port at which they shall so enter, (which certificate the said Collectors and Comptrollers of the Customs are hereby authorized and required to give,) setting forth that such vessels came into such port in consequence of being so warned, or of receiving such information as aforesaid; and that they were permitted to sail from such port under the regulations which his Majesty has been pleased to establish in respect to such vessels. But in case any vessel so arriving shall prefer to import her cargo, then such vessel shall be allowed to enter and import the same, upon such terms and conditions as the said cargo might have been imported upon according to law, in case the said vessel had sailed after having received notice of the said order, and in conformity thereto.

And it is further ordered, that all vessels which shall arrive at any port of the United Kingdom, or at Gibraltar or Malta, in conformity and obedience to the said order, shall be allowed, in respect to all articles which may be on board the same, except Sugar, Coffee, Wine, Brandy, Snuff, and Tobacco, to clear out to any port whatever, to be specified in such clearance; and with respect to the last-mentioned articles, to export the same to such ports, and under such conditions and regulations only, as his Majesty, by any licence to be granted for that purpose, may direct.

W. FAWKENER.

DECLARATION.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 11th of Nov. 1807:

PRESENT, the KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Sale of Ships by a Belligerent to a Neutral, is considered by France to be illegal:

And whereas a great part of the shipping of France and her Allies has been protected from capture during the present hostilities by Transfers, or pretended Transfers, to Neutrals:

And whereas it is fully justifiable to adopt the same rule, in this respect, towards the enemy, which is applied by the enemy to this Country:

His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That in future the sale to a Neutral of any vessel belonging to his Majesty's enemies, shall not be deemed to be legal, nor in any manner to transfer the property, nor to alter the character of such vessel: And all vessels now belonging, or which shall hereafter belong to any enemy of his Majesty, notwithstanding any sale, or pretended Sale to a Neutral, after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for receiving information of this his Majesty's Order at the place where such sale, or pretended sale, was effected; shall be captured and brought in, and shall be adjudged as lawful prize to the captors.

W. FAWKENER.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH AND DANISH FLEETS.

It is with the most sincere satisfaction that we announce to our Readers the arrival of the British and Danish Navy. Admiral Stanhope, in the Pompee, with four English, five Danish sail of the line, and a number of transports, laden with naval stores, arrived at Portsmouth on the 25th of October.

The Africaine frigate arrived at Yarmouth, with Lord Cathcart and staff, on the 28th. His Lordship sailed from Copenhagen on the 22d, and, on the same day, Admiral Gambier, with the remainder of the British and Danish Fleets, sailed from Copenhagen, and arrived at Yarmouth on the 29th. A fleet of transports, having about 10,000 troops on board, also put into that port in the course of same day.

There were but few sick among the troops, so attentive have been the medical men who accompanied the Expedition, and so careful were Ministers to provide every comfort for the troops.

The total evacuation of Copenhagen took place on the 20th, the period stipulated by the Capitulation, without the least accident. On their sailing from Copenhagen Roads, the Fleet fired a Royal Salute, which was returned by the Crown Batteries with the same number. So admirable was the discipline preserved, so anxious were they to avoid every thing that could aggravate the feelings of the people, that we have not heard of any act of outrage having been committed upon the property of a single individual.

As the fleet passed Helsingburgh, where the King of Sweden now is, the whole of the men of war drew up, and fired a Royal Salute. From the immense fleet of the line, transports and prizes, it was the grandest sight ever beheld in the Baltic; the scene was seen at the same moment by the Swedes at Helsingburgh, and by the Danes who had manned their battery at Elsineur. The one beheld a fleet passing that might, in combination with the French, have acted against Sweden and England; the others witnessed the departure of their Navy and Arsenal, which must be the work of years to replace.

The officers employed in the late expedition have acquitted themselves with honour. Admiral Gambier had little to do; but that little he seems to have done well. Upon Lord Cathcart the general burden of the enterprize rested; and, if we may judge from the event, it could not have devolved upon an abler man. He has blended courage with discretion, and that too, without forgetting humanity and moderation.—His triumph is equally that of a General and a Statesman, and we may add too, without flattery, as we assuredly mean none, it is the triumph of a man who seems to have regarded, as the noblest part of his victory, the moderation and virtue he was enabled to extend to an unfortunate city and a suffering people.

We regret, however, to find that our fleet, on its passage from Copenhagen, encountered most tempestuous weather. Several of the transports are missing; two were taken, but retaken. Two, having on board part of the 7th regt. and of the German Legion, have put into Hull with damage. One is known to be lost, viz. the Endeavour on Long Sand, near Deal, having on board 35 persons, and 21 horses, of whom 25 men belonging to the German Legion, a woman, a child, and all the horses perished.

The Augustus Cæsar, Jaffray, a very large transport, with upwards of 300 men of the German legion, (among whom were 15 officers,) unfortunately run ashore in a heavy gale off Catwyck, on the Dutch coast, and was totally wrecked;—but the persons were fortunately saved by boats from the shore, though made prisoners.

Another transport, the Hope of Dartmouth, with several Medical Gentlemen, and about 60 wounded soldiers, on board, was taken by a French privateer, and carried into a port in Holland, where the Gentlemen have been allowed their liberty upon parole.

The Neptunus Danish ship of 74 guns, got a-ground on a sand-bank abreast of Copenhagen, and sunk; her guns and stores were taken out and saved by some British men of war who were left to guard the Sound.

Notwithstanding, however, of these guard ships, a number of British vessels have been taken by the Danes, having got under the guns of Cronberg castle, which fired upon them and forced them to come into the port of Elsineur, where they have been condemned.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

ON Wednesday October 21. being the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, the foundation-stone of Lord Nelson's monument was laid on the Calton-hill, by Wm. Coulter, Esq. the Preses, and several of the Gentlemen of the Committee. We are sorry to learn that, from the inadequacy of the funds, it has been found expedient to relinquish Mr Nasmith's elegant design, and to adopt a less expensive one by Mr Burn, architect.

LEITH RACES

Commenced Monday, August 3.—The City's purse of 50 Guineas was run for, and gained by Mr Graham's grey horse, beating Sir John L. Johnstone's bay horse Pipator, and Mr Stevenson's bay mare Providence. Tuesday—His Majesty's purse of 100 guineas was run for, and won by C. J. Brandling, Esq.'s Fortuna, beating George Baillie, Esq.'s Streamer, and Lord Montgomerie's Caleb Quotem. Wednesday—The Noblemen and Gentlemen's purse of 50 guineas was won by George Baillie, Esq.'s Streamer, beating Mr Storey's Framlington. There was afterwards a hack race. Owing to a person getting in the way of the horses, one of them was thrown down, and the rider much hurt. Thursday—The Hunter's purse of 50 guineas was won by Mr Baird's Fairy, beating the Marquis of Donegal's Sir Edward, and Mr Chalmers's Cardinal. Friday—Mr Brandling's Fortuna walked over the course for the Ladies' subscription purse of 50 guineas; there was a hack race afterwards, which afforded excellent sport. Saturday—The Purse for the beaten horses of the week was won by Mr Stephenson's mare Providence, beating Mr Bentley's horse Sailor, at two heats. Besides a match between two gentlemen who rode their own horses, there were two hack races, which afforded some sport.

CALEDONIAN HUNT RACES, AYR.

Monday, October 19.—His Majesty's purse of 100 guineas—Lord Montgomerie's Caleb Quotem walked the course. Tuesday, 50 guineas, given by the Hunt, won by Mr Baillie's Streamer, beating Lord Montgomerie's ch. filly. Ayr Plate, 50l. won by Mr Hodson's Miss Decoy, beating Mr Henderson's Petera. Gold Cup Subscription, 14 subscribers, 10 guineas each, two miles, for horses bred and trained in Scotland, won by Lord Cassilis's Juno, beating Lord Montgomerie's ch. filly, and Mr Baird's Young Newbyth. Wednesday, 50 guineas, given by the Hunt, won by Mr Brandling's Fortuna, beating Lord Montgomerie's ch. filly. Thursday, Ayr 50l. won by Mr Hodson's Miss Decoy, beating Lord Montgomerie's grey colt. Caledonian Hunt 50l. Earl of Cassilis's ch. gelding walked the course. The company at the races was uncommonly numerous, and a very handsome sum was procured for next year's races.

The Whale Fishing, both at Greenland and Davis's Straits, was never known to be so successful as last season. Most of the English and Scots ships came home fully loaded. The following is the success of the Leith whalers:

Success 12. Rattler 13. Thomas and Ann 13. North Star 12. William and Ann 9, Raith 8. Cicero 6. Royal Bounty 7. Total—80.

On Saturday the 1st of August the village of Galston was visited by a dreadful inundation. It was supposed to have been occasioned by a water-spout which fell in the upper part of the parish, near the seat of Nicol Brown, Esq. of Waterhaughs. The property of this gentleman suffered much damage; part of the garden wall being completely destroyed, and many trees and hedges entirely rooted out. A bridge also in the neighbourhood was thrown down by the violence of the current. The water made its way into several of the coal pits near Cessnock; fortunately, however, all the workmen being apprized of their danger, escaped unhurt. When the flood reached Galston, the scene became truly alarming; many families were obliged to fly from their houses, some of them at the hazard of their lives. A few individuals have suffered severely in their property.

Wed-

Wednesday, Sept. 23. Archibald Begg, wright, who was tried in January 1803, and sentenced to be banished Scotland for 14 years, for lifting dead bodies from church-yards, was whipped through the streets of Edinburgh for returning from banishment. He and one Phillips were apprehended early the preceding morning for a similar offence. Begg was very roughly handled by the populace on returning to prison.

Last summer, some farms belonging to the Marquis of Lothian, in the neighbourhood of Newbottle, were let by public roup; the extent was about 400 acres, and brought 1690l. more than the last let, which were not old leases; some of the farms brought 6l. 10s. and the average was above 5l. per Scots acre.

The farm of Gibslees, in the county of Haddington, of about 123 acres, (let on a lease, of which more than ten years are to run, at 210l. of yearly rent,) was sold lately in the Parliament House at 13,150l.

In April 1806, the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, voted 50l. sterling to Katharine Keir, in the parish of Rathven, who lost her husband after the battle of Trafalgar, in an engagement with a part of the French fleet. And, in December last, the same Fund voted 10l. sterling to be expended annually, till the 6th of May 1808, on the cloathing and education of two of her children, under the superintendance of the Minister. These sums were duly paid, and are applied as directed.

Fires.

Several very destructive fires have happened in the course of this year.

On the evening of Jan. the 27th, a fire broke out in the dwelling-house of Mr Gibson, Lochend, near Berwick, occasioned by the incautious use of a candle in a garret, wherein was a considerable quantity of loose tow, which catching the flame, burned with such tremendous fury, that but for the timely exertions of the domestics, the house, with the adjacent offices and stack-yard, would soon have been involved in one general conflagration.

On the same morning, the valuable corn-mills at Collington, belonging to James Gillespie's Hospital, were totally destroyed by fire, together with a considerable quantity of grain. The premises were insured.

On the morning of January the 31st, about five o'clock, the dwelling-house and shop, possessed by Mr Thomas Gemmell, and Bailie Dunlop, opposite the steeple of Irvine, was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding every exertion, the fore-house and back buildings, in which the fire was first discovered, together with Mr Gemmell's whole stock of goods (no part of whose property was insured,) were entirely consumed.

On Wednesday morning, April 15th, a most alarming fire broke out in the mills of Mess. Alexander Forrester and Son, of Cambus, near Alloa, which, notwithstanding the assistance of two water engines from Alloa, were almost wholly consumed. Fortunately the premises were insured.

On Saturday morning, April 18th, a most alarming fire broke out in a dwelling house in the old soap-work buildings at the head of Candleriggs-street, Glasgow, which raged with great fury for several hours, and entirely consumed the whole range of buildings in the court. The premises were insured, and no lives were lost.

Between twelve and one o'clock on Sunday morning, July 12th, a very alarming fire broke out in the warehouses of Mr Robert Weir, contractor for his Majesty's ships on the Leith station, and Messrs Moffat and Sinclair, in Constitution-lane, Leith; by which a loft, with a considerable quantity of grain and ship provisions, were consumed.

Civil Promotions.

Whitehall, October 31.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto the Right Hon. Gerard Baron Lake, General of his Majesty's forces, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name and title of Viscount Lake, of Delhi and Laswary, and of Aston Clinton, in the county of Buckingham.

Whitehall, Nov. 3.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignities of Baron and Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto the Right Hon. William Baron Cathcart, Knight of the most ancient Order of the Thistle, and Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Baron Greenock, of Greenock, in the county of Renfrew, and Viscount Cathcart, of Cathcart, in the said county.

—To grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom unto James Gambier, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Gambier, of Iver, in the county of Buckingham.

—To grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom unto Harry Burrard, of Lymington, in the county of Southampton,

ton, Esq. Lieutenant General of his Majesty's forces, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

—To grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom unto Henry Edwin Stanhope, of Stanwell, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

—To grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Thomas Blomefield, of Attleborough, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. Major-General of his Majesty's forces, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 2.—In pursuance of the King's pleasure, the under-mentioned Captains were this day appointed Flag Officers of his Majesty's fleet, viz. John Hunter, Esq. Francis Pender, Esq. Wm. Albany Otway, Esq. George Lumsdaine, Esq. Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. Henry Nicholls, Esq. Herbert Sawyer, Esq. Davidge Gould, Esq. Richard Goodwin Keats, Esq. To be Rear Admirals of the Blue.

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 6.—The King has been pleased to appoint William Lechmere, and Thomas Foley, Esqrs. to be Colonels of his Majesty's royal marine forces, in the room of Sir Samuel Hood, and Richard Goodwin Keats, Esqrs. appointed Flag Officers of his Majesty's Fleet.

DEATHS.

Sept. 22. At Glasgow, Mr James Ure, eldest son of Mr James Ure, merchant there.

22. At Stirling, Capt. Thomas Gilfillan, late of the 71st regiment.

22. At Leith, Miss Margaret Gillespie, daughter of Mr William Gillespie, depute shore-master, North Leith.

22. At Montrose, aged 88, Mrs Jean Carnegie, relict of the late Robert Tailyour, Esq. of Kirktonhill.

23. At Glasgow, in the 71st year of his age, Mr James Coats, merchant. He has bequeathed 100l. to Lennox's school, 50l. to Millar's school, and 50l. to the General Session.

24. At Ayr, Miss Barbara Robertson, second daughter of Robert Robertson, Esq. writer there.

25. At Edinburgh, William Scott, Esq. of Ashieburn.

25. At Brompton, near London, Charles Wright, Esq. many years Principal Clerk of the Admiralty.

25. At Newhaven, Miss Chancellor, daughter of the late Alexander Chancellor, Esq. of Shieldhill.

26. At Lisburn, Mrs Agnes Spottiswood, relict of the late Robert Duncan, Esq.

27. At manse of Stonykirk, Mr Adam Blain, student of medicine, aged 21.

27. At Wooler, the Rev. James Kennedy, minister there.

27. At Greenock, aged 89, Mr James Ewing, merchant.

27. At Kintradwell, John Gordon, Esq. of Carroll.

28. At Edinburgh, Mrs Charteris, of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, for more than thirty years.

28. At Edinburgh, Miss Wallace, daughter of the late Robert Wallace, Esq. of Sauchrie, Ayrshire.

28. At Aberdeen, aged 78, Mrs Innes, relict of Mr Alexander Innes, Commissary clerk of Aberdeen.

Lately, at Montrose, Mrs Reid, spouse of Ensign Aaron Reid, and 4th daughter of Archibald Douglas of Alderstone, Esq.

Lately, at Prestonpans, Miss Charlotte Campbell, daughter of the late Mr Alex. Campbell, brewer, Edinburgh.

Lately, at Mittau, the learned and amiable Abbe Edgeworth, who accompanied Louis XVI. to the scaffold: he caught lately, in visiting and consoling the French prisoners at Mittau, a fever, which in a few days put a period to his existence.

Lately, in Edinburgh Castle, Sergeant Thomas Kitson, late Master of the Aberdeenshire Militia Band, aged 63 years, 50 of which he had served in the army. He was much esteemed as a faithful soldier and an honest man.

Lately, in Pound Street, Belfast, a poor woman named Johnson, at the great age of 123. Her brother, who is still alive, is 100 years, and his wife is the same age.

At Valenciennes, after a short illness, Captain Philip Deane, of the Prince of Wales Packet; this gentleman was detained and made prisoner at Helvoetsluys, nearly five years ago, in the packet, and has ever since been confined in France.

Samuel Greig, Esq. Commissioner for the Navy of the Emperor of all the Russias, and officiating Russian Consul General in Great Britain, aged 29 years. He was son of Admiral Greig, who commanded the fleet of Russia for a long period, with the greatest honour to himself, and satisfaction to the Empress Catharine.

At Kingsland, Mr George Murray, many years a shoe contractor for the Royal Navy.

At Petersburgh, John Michael Farquharson, Esq. of Whitehouse.

On his passage from Antigua, Captain Dickson of the 46th regiment.

Lately at Berwick, Thomas Steadfast Smith. He put an end to his wretched life, by cutting his throat in his bed-room.

The

The deceased was originally a poor carpenter, but, by the death of an uncle, became possessed of property to the amount of L. 1000 a-year, which, by saving and scraping, he increased to L. 1500 a year.—For several years, however, he was so strongly impressed with the idea that he should come to poverty and die a beggar, that life became burdensome to him, and he resolved on self destruction, and some time ago he attempted it by means of laudanum, but, unwilling to expend the money for the necessary quantity, he escaped the intended effect.

Lately, at Penzance, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, Colonel Campbell.

Lately, at Fonthill, Smith Stewart, Esq. youngest son of James Stewart, Esq. of Tar.

Oct. 1. At manse of Alves, Mrs Macbean, spouse of the Rev. William Macbean, minister of that place.

1. At Edinburgh, in the 19th year of his age, William Ramsay Ruddiman, eldest son of Mr Thomas Ruddiman printer.

2. At his seat at East Sheen, Surry, Sir Brook Watson Bart. in the 75th year of his age. He served as an Assistant Commissary under Col. Monckton at the siege of Beausejour, in Nova Scotia, in 1755. and at the siege of Louisbourg, with the immortal Wolfe, in 1759. In 1760 he settled in London as a merchant, and the year following married the daughter of Colin Campbell, Esq. of Edinburgh. He was among the first gentlemen who, in 1770, formed the respectable corps of Light Horse Volunteers, and was with them when they were highly instrumental in suppressing the alarming riots in 1780. The following year he had the honour of presenting them with a standard from the King, in testimony of his Majesty's approbation of their meritorious services. In 1777 he was appointed Commissary General to the army serving in North America, under the command of his friend, General Sir Guy Carleton, now Lord Dorchester. He was member in three Parliaments for the city of London. In 1796 he was elected Lord Mayor, and had the duties of that high office to discharge during a period replete with unexampled difficulties, arising from the effervescence of party spirit, the mutiny in the fleet, and the restraint laid on specie payments by the Bank of England, of which he continued to be a Director. In March 1798 he was appointed Commissary General of England; and in November 1803, his Majesty was graciously pleased to express his Royal approbation of his services, by creating him (gratuitously) a Baronet of the united kingdom, with remainder to his nephews, William and Brooke Kay. Notwithstanding he was frequently Commissary General in America, Germany, &c. such was his integrity and uprightness, that the fortune he has left is very trifling. Government granted an annuity of 500l. to Lady Watson, on account of the eminent and disinterested public services of her husband. Sir Brook Watson lost his leg by a shark, while bathing at the Havannah, when he was only 14, and the event forms the subject of Copley's beautiful picture of the boy and the shark.

2. At London, James Johnston, Esq. of Kincardine.

2. At Biggar, Mr Alex. Valens, writer in Edinburgh.

3. At Richmond, in Surrey, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Bishop, Lady of Cecil Bishop, Esq. and eldest daughter of the late Marquis Townshend.

3. At Fort Augustus, Mrs Margaret Macdonald, spouse of Mr Donald Macdonald, surgeon there.

4. At Dumfries, Mr James Grieve wine-merchant.

4. At Mastrich, Alexander Stewart, Esq. of Mastrich, in the 69th year of his age.

6. At Port Dundas, in the 26th year of his age, Mr James Mackenzie, whose abilities as a performer on the Union Pipes was unrivalled.

—. At Lanark, at the age of 88, James Wilson, commonly called Kingson, the well-known companion of all classes as a guide to the Falls of the Clyde.

7. At Nairn, Alexander Hay, Esq. Sheriff Clerk of Nairnshire, and Deputy Lieut. of that county.

7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Christian Shireff, wife of Mr Ebenezer Mason, merchant.

8. At Comry House, Ann Campbell, daughter of Robert Clark, Esq. of Comry.

9. At Edinburgh, William Mitchell, Esq. late of Campbelltown.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Pitcairn, widow of the late Mr David Wardrobe, surgeon in Edinburgh.

10. At Leith, Sophia Robertson, second daughter of Mr George Robertson, writer.

—. At Glasgow, Mrs Mair, wife of John Mair, Esq. of London

10. At Langburnshiels, Roxburghshire, Mr William Stephenson, tenant there, aged 77 years. This gentleman's sound knowledge, singular abilities, and successful improvements, as a store farmer, have been seldom equalled; he lived much respected, and will be long deeply regretted.

—. At London, in the 83d year of his age, Sir William Henry Ashhurst, Knt. late one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench.

Oct.

Oct. 11. John Rolland, Esq. of Auchmithie, in the 93d year of his age.

11. At Batts Ash, Hampshire, in the 94th year of his age, Thomas Moody, Esq. one of the oldest Lieutenants in the Navy, superannuated with the rank of Commander.

13. At Nottingham Place, the RightHon. Thomas Wynn, Baron Newborough. His Lordship was in the 72d year of his age, and is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son Thomas John.

13. At Dunbar, Miss Janet Bowie Watson, fifth daughter of the deceased Adam Watson, Esq. of Press.

14. At Cadder House, Mrs Anne Hay, daughter of the late Alexander Hay, Esq. of Drummelzier, and widow of the deceased Archibald Stirling, Esq. of Keir.

14. At Old Aberdeen, in the 32d year of his age, Mr Hugh Stewart, brewer, much and sincerely lamented by a numerous and respectable circle. The circumstances of his death are of a very melancholy nature. About four o'clock in the morning he had gone into the brewhouse to superintend the mashing, when, it is supposed, in reaching for something near the boiler, which was full of water, and boiling strong at the time, awful to relate, it would appear fell headlong into it! Before assistance came to him, he had recovered himself, and was standing upright—although instantly taken out, and medical aid procured, yet he survived only about three hours.

At Greenwich Hospital, Lieut. Peter Van Court, the oldest Lieutenant of that place, as also in his Majesty's service, he having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 25th December 1747, and was in the 86th year of his age.

At Warnborough, Mr A. Hart, an equally eccentric and parsimonious character. He had secreted between 1300 and 1400 guineas in different parts of his dwelling, without instructions to any person where, in case of contingency, to find them.

At Edmond Castle, aged 91, Thomas Graham, Esq. father of James Graham, Esq. M. P.

At Maryport, aged 63, Mr John Wilson, shoemaker. Every part of the mathematics was well known to him; and his knowledge in astronomy, optics, &c. was very extensive. Mechanics also he excelled in; and, in the making of astronomical and optical instruments, he added a surprising exactness of execution—All this knowledge was self-acquired, and with little or no interruption to his business.

At Exeter, Mrs Macintosh, relict of John Macintosh, Esq. of Islington.

At Islington, David Donald, Esq. formerly a planter in Jamaica.

At Verdun, the Hon. Coulson Wallop, brother to the Earl of Portsmouth.

At Jamica, on board the Phœnix, Mr James Stenhouse.

Oct. 15. At Raray, Argyllshire, Mr John Campbell.

16. At Edinburgh, Miss Elizabeth Lockhart of Cleghorn.

—. At Berwick, Mrs Paterson, widow of Mr Alderman Paterson, aged 77.

17. At Berwick, Captain John Macdonell, many years commandant of the invalid corps of that garrison, aged 85 years, 60 of which were dedicated to the service of his country; and his honourable and numerous scars bore ample testimony to the fidelity of his service. This gentleman commenced his military career as an acting aid-du-camp to the late Lord Loudon, at the memorable siege of Bergen-op Zoom in 1747; and bore a share in most of the celebrated actions in the American campaigns, particularly in the affair of the Green Hill, where he received one of his wounds, and highly distinguished himself in the command of the advanced guard of the army. He was one of the few surviving heroes who, with the immortal Wolfe, dyed the heights of Abraham with their blood; and was the officer who rescued the French Commander in Chief, Montcalm, when sinking under his wounds, by the interposition of his own body between him and the bayonets of an infuriated soldiery, roused to madness by the loss of their beloved General. The plans and papers which he had the good fortune to secure in the French General's port-folio, were essentially important to the reduction of the invaluable province of Canada. He afterwards commanded, for several years, the troops in the island of Newfoundland. No officer of his rank was ever more honoured with the friendship of all classes of society, more esteemed for the urbanity of his manners, or more universally beloved and regretted. He had five sons, who all served their country.

18. At Stockbridge, Mrs Elizabeth Brown, wife of William Ritchie, skinner.

—. At Glasgow, aged 76, Mrs Parkhill, widow of Mr James Parkhill.

18. At the Castle, Salt-Hill, the Hon. William Bligh, second son of the Earl of Darnley.

—. At Hackney, Mr James Lack, aged 105 years. He had served as a private soldier under George I. and II.; was in the German wars in the reigns of those two monarchs; and attended Gen. Wolfe, in his last moments, at the siege of Quebec. It is also worthy of remark, that, though he had been in 15 engagements and 25 skir-

skirmishes, he had never received a wound; and boasted, till his death, that he never shewed his back to an enemy. He flattered himself some weeks previous to his dissolution, that he would live to the age of Old Parr.

Oct. —. At Chester, in the 76th year of his age, Dr John Ford, late physician in London.

20. At Edinburgh, Archibald Nisbet, Esq. of Carfin.

22. At Musselburgh, Mrs Kilgour of Burnrigg.

—. At London, the second daughter of Henry Crawford, Esq.

—. At Chelsea Barracks, Lieut. Munro, of the 1st Veteran Battalion.

23. At London, aged 80, James Brooke, Esq. of Rathbone Place. This gentleman was well known to the chief wits of his time; and was particularly intimate with Johnson, Garrick, Wilkes, Churchill, Lloyd, Murphy, &c. as well as with most of the *bon vivants* of his early days, though his own habits were always very temperate.

23. At Montrose, Mrs Barbara Smith, spouse of Mr Alex. Lamond, merchant there, and sister of the Rev. Joseph Smith, at Birse.

24. At Charlesfield, Henry Hardy, Esq. eldest son of the late Dr Hardy.

26. At Portobello, Mr John Spotswood, late merchant in Edinburgh.

26. At ——, aged 79, the Rev. William Gordon, D. D. formerly pastor of the dissenting congregation in Tacker Street, Ipswich.

27. At Fountainbridge, Miss Janet Gavin, youngest daughter of the late Mr Joseph Gavin, merchant, Main Point.

27. At Ayr, Mrs Christian Hamilton, widow of the late Mr John Boswell, writer there.

27. At New Cairnmuir, Mrs Maria Brisbane, daughter of the late Thomas Brisbane, Esq. of Brisbane, and relict of the Hon. George Cranstoun.

27. At Manse of Glenbucket, the Rev. Mr William Spence, minister of that parish.

27. At London, R. Hussey, Esq. only brother of the late Earl Beaulieu.

30. At Arbroath, Miss May Stevenson, second daughter of the late Dr Stevenson.

31. At London, Mr Sotheby, an eminent bookseller of York Street, Covent Garden.

—. At Brick Hill, Bucks, on his way from Liverpool, where he had lately arrived from America, Mr Robert Murray, merchant, of New York.

—. At the Everton Coffeehouse, Liverpool, on his way to Ireland, in the 79th year of his age, very suddenly, Major William Gray, late of the 2d regiment of foot.

Nov. 3. At London, the Right Rev. Dr Wm. Markham, Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England, Lord High Almoner to the King, and Visitor of Queen's College, Oxford. He was translated from Chester to the Archiepiscopal See of York in 1776, on the demise of Dr Robert Drummond. His Grace, before his translation, was chosen by his Majesty preceptor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for whom he preserved the most dutiful and affectionate attachment to the close of his existence. His Grace has left several sons, one of whom is a Rear-Admiral in the British fleet, and another Chancellor of the diocese of York. His Grace was a native of Ireland, and was justly esteemed for his piety and learning.

4. At Lochgilphead, Alexander Bowes, Esq. Collector of Excise for the district of Argyll.

4. At Castlebank, near Lanark, Mrs Amelia Clark, spouse of Mr John Bannatyne.

6. At manse of Dyke, the Rev. John Dunbar, in the 71st year of his age, and 45th of his ministry.

9. At Hermitage, near Leith, Mrs Betty Swinton, wife of Mr John Imlay, Quartermaster N. B. Militia, in the 54th year of her age.

10. At Maybole, Mr William Bone, late farmer in Milton.

11. At Lauriston, Mrs Anne Scougal Bell, relict of Mr Thomas Paton, Leith, and youngest daughter of Mr Andrew Bell, engraver, Lauriston.

12. At Southampton, Major David Barclay, late of the 54th regiment, formerly writer in Edinburgh.

13. At Montrose, James Mills, Esq. late of Gough Square, Fleet Street, London.

14. At Lochfield, Mr James Pagan, son of the late David Pagan, Esq. of Lochfield.

14. At Dumfries, Mr Thomas Walker, late deacon of the skinners.

14. At Fallowden House, near Alnwick, Northumberland, in the 79th year of his age, the Right Hon. Charles Earl Grey, K. B. General of the third regiment of dragoons, and Governor of the island of Guernsey. His Lordship served in the battle of Minden, and was the only surviving officer who served under General Wolfe at Quebec, to whom he was Aid-du-Camp. In 1782, he was made a Knight of the Bath, on his appointment as Commander in Chief in America; but, in consequence of peace being concluded, he did not proceed thither. He served also at the relief of Ostend and Nieuport in 1793, and went, soon after, to the West Indies as Commander in Chief,

Chief, with the Earl of St Vincent, which was followed by the reduction of Martinique, St Lucie, and Guadaloupe. In 1802, he was created Baron Grey; and on the 1st of April 1806, his Lordship was created Earl Grey. He has left issue four sons, viz. Charles, Viscount Howick; Henry, Lieut. General, and Commander in Chief at the Cape of Good Hope; George, Commissioner of the Navy at Portsmouth; and Edward, a Clergyman, near Reading. Also two daughters, viz. Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, and Lady Hannah Bettesworth. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by Viscount Howick, now Earl Grey.

Nov. 13. At Dunse, John Turnbull, Esq. of Abbey St Bathens, collector of cess for the county of Berwick.

15. At Edinburgh, Mr John Campbell, printer.

15. At Inverness, Mrs Munro, Dalmore.

16. At Edinburgh, Robert Balfour of Balcurvie, Esq.

16. At ditto, William Ker, Esq. of Kerfield, near Peebles

16. At ditto, Mr James Paton, miniature painter.

16. At London, Mrs Durham, wife of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Durham, of the Fifeshire Militia.

17. At Edinburgh, Æneas Mackay Esq. late Captain in the Hon. East India Company's service.

17. At Perth, Mr David Smyth, aged six years, third son of the late Honourable David Smyth of Methven, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

29. Near York, aged 74, Viscountess Irwin, relict of the late Viscount Irwin.

Deaths in India.—Capt. J. C. Ramsay, of the Hon. Company's Bombay Marine. At Midnapore, R. More, Esq. Surgeon. Capt. R. Harriott, late commanding the Telinga bat. and formerly in the service of Doulat. Master John Henry Ogilvie. Master George Fletcher. At Baroach, Mrs E. Anderson, wife of Lieut. F. Anderson. J. Percy Sturrock, Esq. Lieut. James Stewart, 2d bat. 5th Bombay regiment. At St Helena, on his way to Europe, Lieut. Alexander Watson, of the 5th regiment Bengal Native Infantry. Mr J. Dunlop, chief officer of the ship Tartar. J. Richardson, Esq. At the Presidency, Mr Hamilton. At Arcot, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Adam. The Lady of Colonel J. Baillie. G. Smith, Esq.

Price of Stocks.

1807.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Nov. 2.	———	¼ disc.	62⅝
9.	224 5	1.2.2½ pr.	63½ 64¼
16.	225	1.2 —	63¼
23.	225½	1¼ —	63½

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

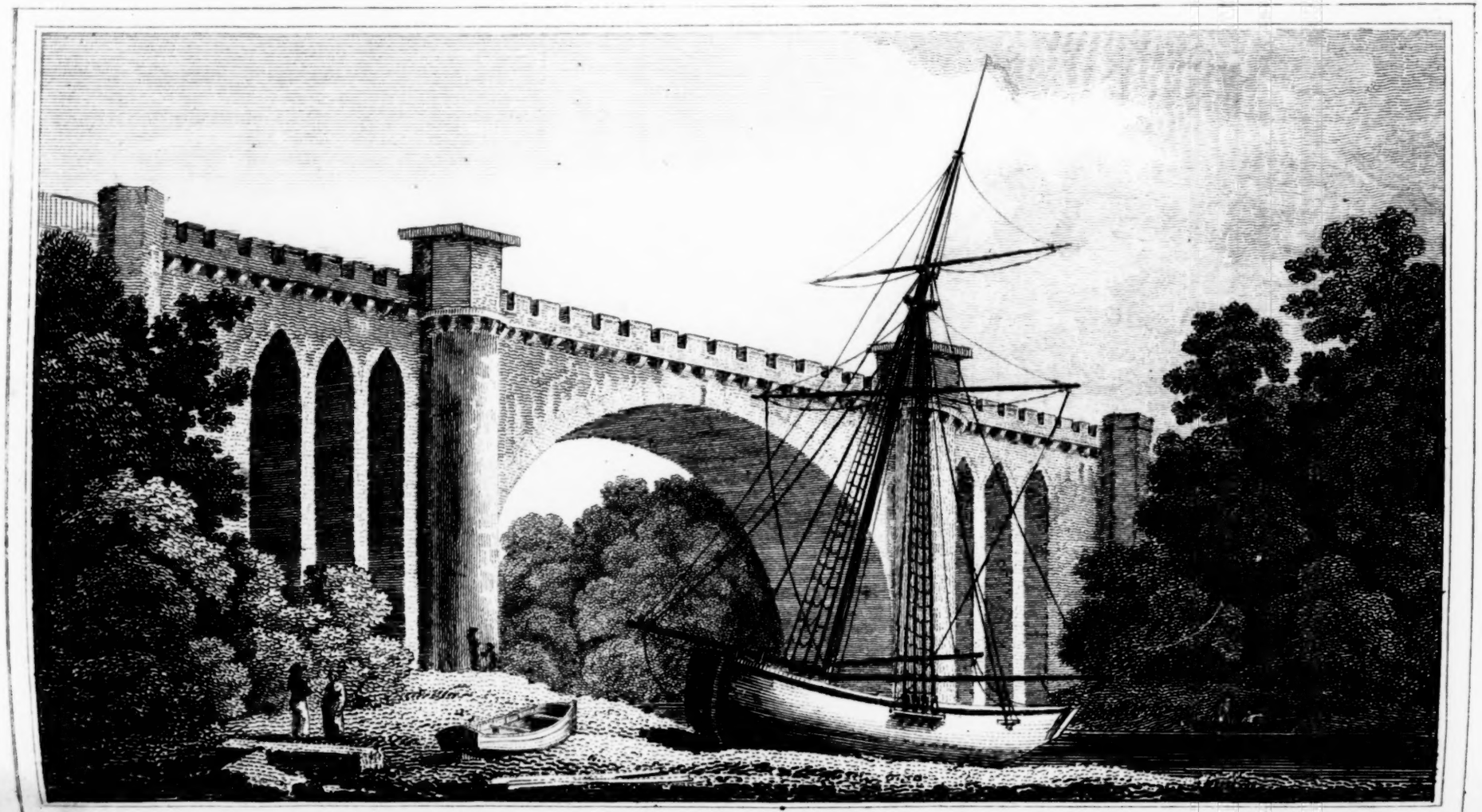
1807.	Wheat.		Barley		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Nov. 2.	60	67	36	45	24	29	66	72
9.	60	68	37	46	25	30	66	73
16.	60	72	36	47	26	30	64	68
23.	60	70	36	46	26	30	63	67

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1807.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peast.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nvo. 6.	35 6	30 0	28 0	36 0
13.	37 0	31 0	27 0	36 0
20.	36 0	30 0	27 0	35 0
27.	38 0	30 0	27 0	34 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1807.	Oatmeal.			Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.		Bolls.	Price.
		d.	d.		d. d.
Nov. 3.	270	21	20½	33	16 —
10.	220	21	20½	37	16 —
17.	280	21	20½	37	16 —
24.	201	21	20½	25	16 —



P. Nasmyth Delt.

Pub.d by the Scots Mag.e & Edin.r Literary Mis.y publ.d by A. Constable & Co.y June 1808.

R. Scott Sc.t

NEW BRIDGE at CASTLE-DOUGLAS near KIRKCUDBRIGHT now finished from a DRAWING by Mr NASMYTH.